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Regarding Forest Grazing

By A. J. Knollin

There appears in this morning's Salt Lake Tribune, under the caption, "Forest Grazing Will Be Limited, Season Shortened on National Preserves to Allow Vegetation to Grow," in substance the following:

"Early spring grazing on Western ranges has so materially reduced the carrying capacity and forage resources that the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture has found it necessary on many of the National Forests to shorten the present

sity and luxuriance of the plant growth, but also reduces the carrying capacity and the fertility of the soil, and if continued, ultimately results in waste range. On some of the National Forest ranges which are grazed early and heavily, the forage plants are showing signs of serious damage, and will rapidly grow from bad to worse if remedial measures are not put in force. The old grasses with their root systems weakened by repeated croppings, are almost extermin-

frankly sets forth the true conditions than most of the matter which they send out. The public has been lead to believe that the Forest Service has greatly improved range conditions on the National Forest, and that the carrying capacity of the Forests has been greatly increased. It is probable that experience has demonstrated that the Forest Service, was theoretical, rather than practical, and that by increased grazing, great and serious damage has been done the range. In the above ar-



First Prize Pen Southdown Wethers, Chicago International, Shown by University of California

grazing season from two to four weeks. This cut will be put into effect this spring. It is the purpose of the Forest Service to place the live stock industry in the National Forest on a substantial, permanent basis. To do this, it is necessary to produce a maximum cover of vegetation on all ranges. The first precaution is to avoid too early grazing. Every stock man interested in his business knows that forage plants cannot be grazed the instant they begin to show above the ground. Such early spring use of the range not only decreases the den-

nated and are being replaced by worthless weeds. The erosion of the soil has also started in many places and threatens serious damage. These are some of the things which follow in the wake of too early use of the range and from overgrazing. A grazing season that starts later in the spring, thus giving the forage plants a chance to develop, a more careful management of the range, will do much toward bettering and eventually eliminating such conditions."

The above given out by the publicity bureau of the Forestry Service, more

ticle it is stated that the Forest Service desire "to place the live stock industry in the National Forests on a substantial, permanent basis," and in the same article they advise that this coming grazing season is to be shortened, very inconsistent reasoning. For thirty-five years I have had a varied experience in handling live stock, extended over the entire Western country. The grazing area of the public domain has steadily deteriorated. I was one of the few stock men, who from the very start, favored the establishment of the National Forest Service, believing that

placing the National Forests under Government control would prevent everlasting damage to the mountain ranges. Up to last summer I had felt that all of the unoccupied domain should be placed under the supervision of the National Forest Service. I have, however, changed my mind, and for the reasons set out in the article as quoted above. Success in improving the range has not been made during the fifteen or sixteen years that it has been under the control of the National Forest Service. The live stock business, instead of becoming permanently established, has become very unsteady and precarious indeed. After several months of very careful thought on the subject of permanency for the live stock business of the United States, and for the greatest good to the greatest number of our people, I have concluded that the only solution is absolutely private ownership or control by lease of the public domain, private ownership preferable. It is my judgment that there is no other solution to this problem. The Forest Service policy has been one of "eating the cake and at the same time keeping it." Under private ownership, knowing as the stockman does, and as has been stated above, that forage plants cannot be grazed the instant that they begin to show above the ground, the owner of grazing land will see to it that his range or pastures are not so heavily stocked but what there will be some old grass left over each year to turn out on in the early spring. He will gauge the number of stock that he carries to the carrying capacity of the range, with the view of improving rather than injuring his range. He will know from year to year just what he can do, whereas, under the present system, one does not know from year to year, or even from month to month, what he can expect.

The stockmen have had a very expensive winter in the Northwest. Feed has been very high and in some sections is almost unobtainable. Under a system of private ownership the stockman would know that he would have feed on his pastures or range available in the early spring, for the reason that

under rightful handling there would be old grass left to turn out upon; there would be only such number of stock to turn out as the pastures or grazing lands would care for without damage to the forage plants.

It was but a short time ago that through the activities of the National Wool Growers and the National Livestock Associations, that the Department of Agriculture issued five-year permits for grazing sheep and cattle. It was the understanding of the stockmen that these five-year permits were to be based on the number of stock that had been allotted to them. This, however, was not done, but the five-year permits were made for a smaller number, in some cases amounting to only about one-half of the number of stock they had been allotted, and a one-year permit given for the balance, subject to partial or total cut, and now it would appear that the time that they can use the range is to be restricted. These conditions certainly do not tend to permanency in the live stock business.

Under the caption, "Exodus from Farms Menace to Production," in the same issue of the Tribune, the Department of Agriculture warns that serious risk of food shortage exists. Farming and live stock has been my business all my life. As a steward over the lands that I owned or controlled otherwise, it was my duty to bring these lands to a higher state of production. In the state of Idaho I have developed from the sagebrush productive lands, with a maximum yield of 4,400 tons of hay per annum and grain in proportion, all this feed utilized to feed live stock, for which I am dependent on the National Forest for summer range. I have a five-year permit for this range with the exception of a cut provided for as above stated. I pay the Forest charge for this range. It has, however, been practically taken away from me for the past two years. Not that I have been ordered off the range with my stock, but in addition to my stock, equal to the grazing capacity of the range, there has been other stock placed on the range in greater numbers than the range would

carry were mine entirely eliminated. Having used this range before it was a Forest Reserve, and having been granted the use of it by the National Forest Service when the Service was first established, I cannot see the justice nor the wisdom of eliminating my activities to open up a way for activities of others. My case is only an illustration of probably that of 90 per cent of the users of the National Forest. Therefore, I feel that the time has come when the live stock men should use every endeavor possible to obtain legislation that will place the public domain and the National Forests on the market, allowing these lands to become privately owned. They will contribute toward the support of the County, State and National government, their taxation thereby lightening the taxes now imposed on the public. Permanency would be given to the live stock industry, which will result in greater production of wool, hides and meat to the great benefit of the consuming public. The upward trend in values of grazing lands, which, of course, adds to the cost of production, will be checked. The operating expenses of the Forest Service would be eliminated, and receipts from land sales would pay off the national debt.

Why temporize with this great question of the public domain longer? As to our timbered areas, such lands can be disposed of, the government reserving the supervision of the cutting of the timber, the same as reservations are made on mineral lands. The land could be disposed of on long time payments.

I hope the readers of the National Wool Grower will give this subject careful thought. Many reasons that I have not advanced for private ownership of public domain, I am sure are apparent to the users of the range.

Editor's Note: The efforts to raise grazing fees together with the unsatisfactory five-year permits that were issued and the evident tending to place cattle on the Forests in place of sheep, has brought many of the best thinking and most progressive of the West to the same conclusions that Mr. Knollin has reached.

New Zealand's Canterbury Lamb

By L. L. Heller

In October we wrote the editor of the New Zealand Farmer for detailed information on Canterbury lambs and the frozen lamb and sheep trade of New Zealand in general. From his reply, just received, we print the following:

"In reply to your first question—The origin of 'Canterbury' as the designation of the highest standard of New Zealand refrigerated lamb and mutton. In 1882 when the refrigeration of meat for exportation was introduced, the sheep farmers of Canterbury, N. Z., were among the first to participate

ply of meat was beyond the requirements of consumption in the country. The Merino had been almost the only sheep. This breed was not well suited to enclosed farms and richer soils. The half-bred was found better adapted to those conditions. These crossbred sheep were the results of the use of the British breeds on the Merino. A much availed of cross was the English Leicester and the Merino ewe. Naturally other sheep were used as the Lincoln, Downs and Border Leicester. The Romney came later. From these flocks were provided the

of pasturage and crops as they may be favorable or otherwise for fattening and finishing for market. The numbers slaughtered in 1916 were 4,091,000 lambs and 4,018,000 sheep. Exports were 3,750,000 lambs and 2,931,000 sheep.

"These figures may be accepted as fairly representing the average. The numbers for 1917 to 1918 and on to the present year would be misleading. The shortage of shipping, due to the war, brought about an enormously increased cold storage space and a large quantity of meat of last season is still



First Prize Pen Romney Ewe Lambs, 1919 International, Shown by University of California

in that enterprise. The sheep stations, or in your country, ranches, had been more developed than those in many other districts. This had come about from the fact that occupation with sheep was established in early years. The climate and the country were eminently favorable to that stock. In this it must be remembered that these conditions extend to large territories both north and south of the actual province of Canterbury. Up to the time of the introduction of refrigeration, the fleece and the tallow was the only value of the sheep. The sup-

mutton and lamb that in the earlier years of the business were distinctive in quality and bore the name of Canterbury. The sheep were undoubtedly well bred and carefully handled. In later years the name Canterbury has become the standard and the accepted brand of the highest grade of New Zealand meat. This is irrespective of the district of origin.

"The proportion of lambs to sheep slaughtered fluctuates from year to year. This is determined by the number of lambs of the preceding season. This is again affected by the condition

held here.

"The lamb and sheep for exportation are of the highest grade. They are superior to those sold for consumption in the dominion.

"The thawed-out meat is very certainly fully equal to that supplied by the butchers and remains in good condition practically as long as fresh meat. The butchers are inclined to decry the use of the frozen product; it is not to their advantage to assist to popularize it. They would lose the profit of the skin, tallow, etc. The use of frozen meat would also permit

of the establishment of smaller men, as they could secure supplies of carcasses from the refrigeration companies.

"The average consumption of mutton and lamb is enormous. The New Zealand Year Book gives 120 pounds as the yearly consumption of each person of the population. There is one reason for this—meat is eaten in large quantity because until recent years it has been cheap. Mutton especially and some lamb form the chief meat dietary. The cause of this is that in the dominion there are over 25,000,000 sheep, while there are not quite 3,000,000 cattle and of these 1,000,000 are cows of the dairy form. Pigs number only 258,000. Hence the sheep is the chief food producer. It may be asked why is it that the sheep is so largely in excess of cattle and pigs? It is that the sheep was infinitely the more profitable. It provided wool and tallow for exportation and cattle and pigs provided but the meat, and so soon as the domestic supply had been furnished there could be no further demand.

"Chilled meat is not transported. The length of the voyage and the time occupied require a lower temperature than that of chilling to insure arrival in good condition.

"In telescoping carcasses the cut is made across the sheep. The hinder part is partly slipped or telescoped into the fore half. By this method about 33 per cent of space was saved. It is, however, considered undesirable, as it causes misshapen cuts and general distortion. It is generally accepted that the practice will be abandoned now that the economy of space is no longer imperative.

"The export of mutton and lamb to the United States is comparatively unimportant. The total value of all refrigerated meat, this would include a small quantity of beef, was \$370,000."

"Notes on Freezing," from the Auckland Farmers Freezing Company's 1919-1920 memorandum book, which we also received through the courtesy of the New Zealand Farmer, has the following to say of the best lambs and sheep for export:

"A profitable part of the freezing industry is undoubtedly the growing of fat lambs.

"What is required for the trade is prime well grown lambs under 42 pounds in weight. They must be prime—that is well fattened. Some make the mistake of keeping their lambs until they are too heavy. The home trade wants lambs under 42 pounds.

"For sheep the demand is for well-bred prime cross-breeds of light weights—under 64 pounds. The season for these is from February to October. There is not now the demand for heavy weights which existed at the beginning of the trade. The consumer of our meat at home is the large middle class. They have found by experience that ours is the best meat they can get and they have created the demand. But what they ask for is the small useful joint, which means little

Grading of Wethers, Ewes and Lambs. The Auckland Farmers' Freezing Co., Limited

WETHERS

Prime Wethers and/or Maiden Ewes	
1.	47 lbs. and under
7.	48 lbs. to 56 lbs.
3.	57 lbs. to 64 lbs.
9.	65 lbs. to 72 lbs.
5.	73 lbs. and over
Class: New Zealand. Second Quality.	

EWES

Prime Ewes	
U.	Under 73 lbs.
O.	73 lbs. and over
Class: New Zealand. Second Quality.	

LAMBS

Specially Prime Lamb	
2.	Under 36 lbs.
8.	36 lbs. to 42 lbs.
Prime Lamb	
2.	Under 36 lbs.
8.	36 lbs. to 42 lbs.
4.	43 lbs. and over
Class: New Zealand. Second Quality.	

The classification of the meat and the price paid f. o. b. under the imperial commander which went into effect in 1915 and will expire the present year is indicated in the accompanying portion of the regulations governing the act:

CLASSIFICATION AND PRICES.

No.	Description	Slaughtered on and after	
		1/3/15	F. O. B. Prices
1.	Wethers, 1st Quality 72 lbs. and under.....	4½d	
2.	Wethers, 1st Quality over 72 lbs.....	4½d	
3.	Wethers, 2nd Quality	4½d	
4.	Ewes, 1st Quality 72 lbs. and under.....	4 d	
5.	Ewes, 1st Quality over 72 lbs.....	3¾d	
6.	Ewes, 2nd Quality	3¾d	
7.	Lamb, Specially Prime and Canterbury Quality, 42 lbs. and under.....	5½d	
8.	Lamb, 1st Quality 42 lbs. and under	5½d	
9.	Lamb, 1st Quality 42 lbs. and over	5½d	
10.	Lamb, 2nd Quality	5½d	
11.	Beef, Prime Ox	4¾d	
12.	Beef, Second and Heifer	4½d	
13.	Beef, Boning, in quarters.....	4 d	
14.	Beef, Cow, Prime	4½d	
15.	Beef, Cow, Second	4 d	
16.	Beef, Boneless	5 d	
17.	Mutton, Legs	5½d	
18.	Mutton, Shoulders	4½d	
19.	Mutton, Loins	4½d	

*—1d equals 2 cents.

waste. They do not want fat, wasteful meat."

The method of grading which is indicated in the following table and the enforcing of the very letter of grading by a double system of inspection has gone far towards establishing the prestige of Canterbury lamb. A somewhat similar plan, though less extensive, has been adopted by progressive packers and if it is lived up to we believe it will prevent in a large measure the substitution of inferior meats for choice lamb cuts.

For meat in freezing chambers prior to March 1, 1915, an allowance of three-eighths of a penny per pound will be made to cover storage and other incidental expenses.

UNION WOOL COMPANY MOVES

The Union Wool Company of Reno and Boston has recently moved its Salt Lake City office from the Ness building to the Clift building at Third and Main Streets.

SCOTTS BLUFF STOCK MOVING

Heavy car orders were filed late in February by lamb feeders at Morrell, Mitchell, Gering, Scotts Bluff and Miniature, Neb., comprising the so-called "Scottsbluff" section. In round figures 125,000 head have been finished thereabouts this winter, practically all of which will go to the shambles by April 15th. The stuff is being topped out and will be marketed as fast as possible. Lambs were put in at 13 and 14 cents and show substantial profit, although corn has been shipped in at \$2.50 to \$2.62 per cwt., and hay has cost \$15.00 to \$20.00 per ton.

J. E. P.

MONTANA PREPARING TO RESTOCK

Trade scouts returning from Montana report considerable interest in the stock and sheep problem. Even now ewes are being bought in Washington to go on Montana grass in the spring. To reinstate the industry it will be necessary to hold back every ewe lamb possible this season, consequently neither Montana nor Wyoming will have many to sell. A high wool market and reviving interest in farm flocks will undoubtedly create a broad demand for ewes of all ages at Chicago, so that prices are expected to rule higher than last season.

OREGON AND THE DOCKING IRON

For some reason the docking iron has never in the past found favor in the central Oregon sheep country. Oregon sheepmen in this section have stuck by the sharp knife and have reported little loss and good results. They also report faster work with the knife than the iron.

The experience of Intermountain sheepmen who use the iron would indicate that the docking iron should be used in our country as well. They state that docking can be done as rapidly with the iron as with the knife.

If we lose 1 per cent lambs with knife and several hundred pounds of

mutton in a shrink caused from loss of blood which is avoided by the use of the iron, it seems we should adopt that method of docking as soon as possible. Since reviewing the experience of large sheepmen who report splendid results with the irons, two of our big sheepmen have agreed to try them out this season. This may be considered as a gradual leaning towards the use of the irons which will finally result in the method being adopted as universal practice in our sheep country.

One shearing outfit is now in the field offering to shearing for 15 cents a head. This is considered very fair by our sheepmen.

R. A. W.

ASSOCIATION LEAFLET PLEASES

Your leaflet "A Suit of Clothes," is at hand and is the proper "dope" to spread broadcast all over the United States.

But why do you not double the effect of this leaflet by stating that there are practically no all-wool suits on the market and that most of them are made of so-called "woolens," which may be 20 per cent of new wool and 80 per cent of shoddy and would be more likely 50 per cent shoddy or half as much good wool as your figures indicate, therefore, having only one-half the value. If I am right something of this sort would double the force of what the leaflet now conveys.

A. K. PRESCOTT, Helena, Mont.

BEAVER SHEEP DOING WELL

Quite a lot of feeding around Beaver, Utah, and all of the sheep are looking fine. The range is in fairly good condition. The sun has melted the snow enough so the sheep can get a lot of good feed. Prospects are good for a big lamb crop. Our lambs are just beginning to drop. The crop of range lambs will not be coming until the last of May. Conditions in general seem better than for a number of years. I don't know of a pound of wool that has changed hands.

J. H. BARTON.

LAMBS SAVE CATTLE FEEDERS

Heretofore the hog has been credited with pulling cornbelt cattle feeders out of the financial quagmire. This season that stunt has been put up to the western lamb.

Instances are related where cattle lost \$20 to \$25 per head, but feeders more than retrieved their losses with lambs. In one case an Iowa man sold cattle costing \$12.00 at Omaha on the Chicago market at \$12.25 after a ninety day feed on \$1.25 corn; he had four cars of lambs that cost \$11.50 at Omaha and realized \$21.00 in Chicago, leaving him a substantial balance on the joint operation.

Many cornbelt feeders are dividing their attention between cattle and lambs, in order to have their eggs in two baskets. The stock hog rainbow has dimmed, owing to losses by disease and difficulty in getting them properly immunized at the public markets.

J. E. P.

HEAVY FEEDING IN YAKIMA VALLEY

Conditions were bad for wintering sheep in the Yakima Valley, Wash., but the flocks have come through in good shape and most of the ewes, due probably to extra heavy feeding, will start the season under no handicap. There was little snow for the sheepmen to combat, but there was also little grass, for the ground remained hard and feed would not grow. The unusually cold weather caused some trouble, but the sheep put on extra heavy coats of wool as a result of it, and most of the wool is fairly clean. There was abundance of hay for feed, and it was cheaper during January and February than early in the winter. Sheepmen of the valley are using a great many more varieties of feeds than formerly, as it has come to be generally accepted that a little grain fed to sheep on the open range, even though the range be very poor, is better for them than a long term on alfalfa pasture and hay. Corn, cottonseed, cocoanut, and soy bean meal, beet pulp, straight bin screenings and

raisin seed cake are used successfully, cocoanut and cottonseed oil meals being used as a special ration for the flocks at lambing time. One firm sold 220 tons of these feeds in thirty days at \$52 per ton for cocoanut meal from Manchuria and the Philippines and \$78 for cottonseed meal from Texas. Large amounts of oats and corn at from \$61 to \$68 per ton were also used. The prospects for spring and summer range are only fair. The light snowfall of the past winter threatens summer drought conditions here as elsewhere in the Northwest. Considerable rain and snow fell during February, however, and as late as February 20 a foot of snow fell in the hills around Sunnyside. On the Horse Heaven plateau, at about the same date, the feed was an inch high, and there was some on the hills below Prosser.

G. N. A.

SCARCE FEED AROUND ALZADA, MONTANA

We are having real winter here and feed is very high (\$25 to \$50 per ton), and hard to get. I think most of the sheepmen, and cowmen also, will have to make their entries in red ink next fall. I don't think they need to worry about income tax for the next twelve months. It is bad to have such luck after a man has been in the game ten to twenty years.

FERD. H. HOFFMAN.

PACKERS WAITING FOR TEXAS SHEEP

No decline is expected in fat sheep prices until the run of Texas grassers shows up at Fort Worth. Texas stuff has an unenviable reputation for breaking prices, but it is not believed that it will exert the usual demoralizing influence this season as there will not be enough of it. Prices are high, however, offering inducement to gather with a fine toothed comb. A run of goats from the Southwest is also possible as feed is plentiful and scarcity of sheep will make a good market for them.

J. E. P.

ARIZONA AFFAIRS

We are having a great deal of rain here this spring, consequently our desert and foothill ranges are in excellent condition. Sheep that lambled in December and January showed lambings of 100 per cent. The major part of our sheep lamb in February and March and all indications point to the largest crop of lambs Arizona has had in years. Shearing is in full swing and up to the date of this letter no sales of wool have been made; all of it mov-

send two of its members to Washington, D. C., to present our side, regarding the increase of grazing fees for 1920. We received some concessions and, of course, hope to be able to present enough evidence to prevent any changes going into effect.

The Arizona clip is showing up wonderfully well, good staple, clean and strong. All sheepmen are very optimistic regarding the wool market.

H. J. GRAY, Phoenix, Ariz.

PROPORTIONAL FEES

I decided that I would support the state and national organizations this year by paying into each 1 cent per head for the permitted number of sheep I have, and to send in at least one new subscriber. I am glad to report that I have been able to do these three things up to date. But I shall try to send in more subscriptions during the year.

It seems to me that all permittees should be subscribers to the National Wool Grower and pay at least \$1 into the state and national organizations where the permit is less than 100 head and a cent a head for all over 100 and up to 250 and three-fourths cent from 250 to 500 and one-half cent per head for all over 500. Everybody should do their share according to the number of sheep or benefits derived from the organizations. I don't think the \$5 membership is hardly just.

A. C. CANDLAND.

AROUND YAKIMA, WASHINGTON

This section of the country has had a long winter and as I write it is getting a good ready on for a snow storm. Hay has been selling for \$20 in the stack, corn \$63.50 a ton, cottonseed cake \$85 a ton, and other expenses are proportionately heavy.

The sheepman will need to get \$10 a head for his lambs this fall and \$4 for his wool at shearing time to show much of a profit. He will have to sell 100 per cent of lambs at that price. Bred ewes are selling here for \$20. wool and lambs in. Shearing will commence March 15. A. W. COFFIN.

OUR NEW SECRETARY

With this issue of the National Wool Growers I retire as editor of this paper and secretary of the National Wool Growers Association. Professor Marshall of the Bureau of Animal Industry has been selected as my successor. I take this opportunity of thanking the sheepmen for the loyal support they have given me as secretary for the past many years and to ask for Professor Marshall the same unstinted assistance that has been given me. In Professor Marshall the association has secured a valuable man for secretary, in my judgment the ablest man who has ever held this office. Professor Marshall will make good in a large way if we only stand by him and pay our dues.

S. W. McCLURE.

ing to Boston on consignments. At our mid-winter meeting held February 20, the Arizona Wool Growers had the pleasure of listening to an up to the minute talk from Dr. Wilson, president of Wyoming Wool Growers Association. Most of the time of our meeting was taken up in presenting our protests to District Forester Frank W. Pooler, and his corps of supervisors, regarding sheep exclusions on the Coconino and Tusayan National Forests, where it was claimed reforestation was being retarded by sheep grazing. The association also decided to

Market Prospectus

By C. H. Shurte

What happened in the live stock market during the closing hours of 1919 was merely a prelude to 1920 events. For weeks the trade had been in leash, tugging at and finally bursting its bonds, the result being advances that surprised even the most pronounced optimist. We went into 1920 in whirlwind fashion with every assurance of a high trade all through the New Year. That the heavy run of 1919 cannot be repeated will not be disputed, nor will the fact that the visible supply for the first six months is the smallest in a quarter of a century. What the new lamb crop promises may be cannot even be conjectured but an early winter of sub-arctic severity is anything but reassuring.

The wool market is already made for 1920, if not longer, and recent expansion of lamb consumption is confirmatory of an optimistic outlook.

The Western sheep industry is in the recuperative stage. As a result of the 1919 drouth Montana flocks have been depleted probably to the extent of 40 per cent of recent maximum holdup, the Eastern part of the state and that traversed by the Great Northern having been practically denuded. The sheep industry in Montana is being gradually concentrated in the mountain areas and will probably never be restored in the plains country, where settlement is proceeding at a rapid rate and which was never capable of raising a fat lamb, the system of growing sheep for wool purposes practiced in that region during the early days of the industry being no longer practicable. Eastern Montana could raise a crop of feeding lambs, but changing economic conditions such as these are not favorable to rehabilitation of the industry so that we may expect fewer lambs and less wool from Montana hereafter. Another factor adverse to the industry in a feeding sense is the general plowing of alfalfa areas to raise more profitable grain and sugar beets, thereby putting hay cost to a prohibitive figure. Wyoming has been hit for the

same reason as Montana, and is probably 25 per cent short, not taking into the reckoning heavy winter losses. Flocks went into the winter thin, owing to bare ranges, consequently they were in no condition to withstand a rigorous November and December, necessitating an early heavy feed bill. This has sent large numbers of Wyoming stock to the market early in the winter. Many sheepmen contracted eastern hay. They were unable to move this owing to car scarcity. Moving stock to feed was impossible for the same reason, and when cars could be had to go to market, distressed sheep went there, either direct to the shambles or to the farming country, a large number of pregnant ewes having been slaughtered on this account. Idaho is in superior condition, and will probably have a normal lamb crop. Washington fared well during the drouth, but Oregon suffered both from the drouth and settlement. The sheep industry in that state, as in Montana, is on the wane. Nevada and Utah have shortages, a considerable number of Utah sheep having gone south with the intention of shipping back. In the Southwest conditions are favorable, and the industry making substantial gains.

In my opinion the January to May market will rule high, as feeding operations are on a limited scale everywhere and a certain element of the population will eat lamb regardless of cost. A new set of price records in March, April and May is probable. East of the Missouri River confidence in feeding circles has been impaired by a low summer and fall market and west of that longitude the visible supply early this year is concentrated in Colorado and Nebraska feed lots. Iowa's enormous summer purchase of approximately 700,000 was dissipated during the October to December period and although much of it went into second hands east of Chicago it will go to eastern markets and be absorbed without creating a ripple on the surface of the market pond. Native lambs

disappeared early and as the advance guard of the Colorado delegation showed up in December. Taking Colorado as a whole volume will be a third less than last year which must exert an influence on prices, especially as neither Idaho nor Montana are warming stuff up to finish at stations around Chicago. Late winter feeding by speculators who ransacked the west last year, in anticipation of high April and May prices, thereby breaking the market on themselves have not be repeated, as the necessary stock was not available in the west, nor was it in condition to go to feed.

In reckoning with future market events we must not overlook the value of by-product, especially that of lambs, which is now commanding more money than ever before. Slats formerly worth 10 cents each, now command \$18 a dozen. A slat is a pickled lambskin having special value for conversion into tops of high-priced women's shoes. Intestines of lambs are utilized for guitar and violin strings while those of sheep go for sausage casings. Sheep offal is not nearly as valuable as that of lambs, which accounts in part for disparity in prices of the two classes. Since the war values of lamb pelts and offal have increased substantially, but the butcher does not give the meat credit for this in making up dressing sheets. Always the meat carries the load.

My prediction is that April 1st will see the bulk of Northern Colorado, and Scott's Bluff lambs out. This movement does not concentrate on Chicago as was the case a few years ago, but is distributed between that market, Omaha, Kansas City, St. Joe and Denver in such manner that it is worked off imperceptibly. If the feeder gets his dues the spread between choice and warmed-up lambs should widen out, in fact wide and frequent fluctuations in middle grades will be logical. When prices are low, and supply abundant, killers usually appraise the stuff on a common basis, but scarcity stimulates competition on

quality, insuring a wide spread, a condition we are probably running into. When buyers make a mistake in purchasing a string of warmed-up lambs unduly high then the practice is to repair the damage by taking off a chunk, keeping the market bobbing up and down on rich stock while standard goods have a stable basis, relatively at least. During the low price period last fall live mutton trade enjoyed a measure of stability, but higher prices insure cheap imitations.

That the public is eating more lamb is as patent as the fact that it does not want mature mutton. Such is current demand for lamb that packers now buy thousands every day that 10 years ago would not have been considered sufficiently fleshy for immediate slaughter. The campaign of the National Wool Growers Association to encourage lamb consumption has surprised everybody by the celerity with which it got results. This agitation should not be relapsed, on the contrary renewed effort is warranted by what has already been accomplished. Once thoroughly established in popularity, lamb will hold its own. The sheep growers of the United States could make no better investment than the payment of an annual per capita tax for the next five years to complete this campaign. And sheepmen should accelerate the work by eating lamb themselves. It has been said, probably not without reasons, that nobody in the west eats lamb or mutton but sheep herders. I have rarely seen it served in hotels or restaurants west of the Missouri River and equally rare is its appearance on the tables of private homes. While agitating for increased lamb consumption the sheep country should set an example to the Middle West. Beef and bacon are the standard meat foods of the plains and Mountain regions, relatively cheaper, if not more palatable lamb getting scant consideration. Seventy-five per cent of Colorado lamb feeders never kill a lamb, but pay high prices for bacon while the best meat in the world is on their doorsteps. Denver, Salt Lake City and a hundred smaller urban communities in the sheep growing States should be induced to eat more lamb

and could be. I believe consumption in the Mississippi Valley can be quadrupled during the next five years by persistent propaganda, but even with its comparatively sparse population the far West can help. Every pound of lamb consumed helps boost the price.

Early Western lambs will make good prices this year, as their number will be reduced and it is improbable that Tennessee and Kentucky will send more than a normal supply. High feed restricted breeding for shed lambing in the west so that a shortage during the June, July and early August period is probable. That the 1920 range run later in the season will be light does not require demonstration as with good grazing conditions the whole country will be anxious to stock up, consequently few yearling ewes will go to market, the probability being that many wether lambs will be held if the season's conditions justify it. In my opinion Omaha and Chicago will not repeat the 1919 turnover in feeding lambs within three years, if not longer, and cornbelt farmers will be found camped in both markets clamoring for them. The next six months should develop a broad demand for cross-bred ewes, or any kind of females, as Montana is even now in Idaho making contracts for Spring delivery. High prices for breeding stock, by which I mean materially higher than in 1919, seem assured as ewes were cheap all last year. A lighter native lamb crop is possibly as many farmers have tried out the small flock proposition only to realize that their time could be more advantageously employed otherwise.

Lambs and aged sheep will continue out of line for the reason that the public does not want heavy mutton especially, as is the case at present, when its purchasing capacity is strong and price is of secondary concern. Consumers have "wised" to the game played by many retailers in substituting aged product for lamb, refusing to be imposed on. Demand for mutton is limited and will contract further.

Despite present high prices the wool game looks good. A further 25 per cent advance in prices is considered

probable among dealers who are bullish in sentiment to a man. That a world's shortage exists is not concealed and that it cannot be repaired in a few years is equally obvious. The position of fine wools is impregnable as they are needed for blending purposes; to clothe the multitude substitutes must be used on an enormous scale and while the gap between fine and low grade wools is not likely to close, the time is at hand when cheaper stuff must participate in the prosperity of the market. My advice to wool growers is to hold until June or July; turn down the bidder who comes snooping around long before wool is ready to shear with a calamity story that the bottom will shortly drop out of the market as whenever he is out to make far-ahead contracts it is an infallible indication that prospects are the reverse of what he asserts.

I consider the sheepman's prospect for the next six to ten years, at least, the best in trade history. Flocks have been cut down, consumption is expanding and wool is in strong strategic position.

MONTANA CONDITIONS

I am feeding 1,670 breeding ewes 300 pounds of corn per day and ranging them on poor range. Also feed oil cake part of the time. The sheep do better on corn. Plenty of snow in the old drifts yet. Live stock doing pretty well considering the range and hay supply. There is likely to be a heavy loss in cattle and range horses as well as sheep if they are not properly handled.

L. L. GIVLER, Lee, Mont.

MANY SHEEP WINTERING AROUND WILSON, IDAHO

We are in the rush of lambing and doing very well. Sheep are in fine shape in this part of Idaho, with plenty of feed in sight. There are a great many sheep from eastern Idaho and Wyoming wintering on Snake River this season.

J. E. KEITH.

High Lights on Forest Grazing

By Hugh Sproat

The Congressional Record of February 9 and 10, contains much instructive information for wool growers and stockmen generally, regarding the viewpoint of certain members of Congress, especially members from the Middle West, on grazing fees charged for the use of the National Forests.

Mr. Haugen of Iowa, chairman of the Agricultural Committee in the House of Representatives, is of the opinion that the National Forests

the Agricultural Committee to visit the National Forests of the West, should be eagerly seconded by every association of stockmen west of the Missouri River.

The size of our United States is one of our greatest advantages as a nation. A drouth may strike the Southern states, as it did in Texas and Arizona two years ago, and conditions be better than normal in Montana and Wyoming. Or again, as last year, conditions may be reversed and our North-

Congressional district, excepting, however, from this charge our Western men who in their travels to the legislative halls know that it is not the mountains or the plains, the deserts or the irrigated valleys, the Middle Western homestead or the great manufacturing areas, our railroads or our shipping, which taken singly make this country, but which, taken altogether, make America.

The contention of the Agricultural Committee that the Forest Service



First Prize Cotswold Ram at Chicago International, Bred and Shown by Deseret Sheep Company, Boise, Idaho

should be self sustaining. To make them so he proposes to increase the present fees 300 per cent, disregarding the fact that agreements are now in effect on many forests for a fixed scales of fees under five-year permits terminating in 1923.

Viewed from a Western grower's standpoint, the gentleman from Iowa can see no difference between the average forest range and the blue grass pastures of the state he represents in Congress, and the invitation of Mr. Hayden of Arizona to all members of

ern states feel the effects of adverse conditions, while the Southern states may have pasturage in abundance. Livestock can be moved back and forth as condition vary, and while the individual may suffer or profit as the case may be by such a condition of affairs in the long run it makes no great difference to the country as a whole.

Against this we have to set the impossibility of the average Congressman to realize that this great country extends beyond the boundary of his

does not charge fees proportionate to fees charged for other lands, is correct so far as it goes. But the Forest Service is charged with other duties than the collection of all the grazing fees the growers can afford. In the first place, the forests were created for the protection of the timber, all other matters were subsidiary, and in carrying out this policy strict regulations are promulgated and enforced. Moderate grazing by live stock gives the best fire protection possible.

A time limit is set for all stock en-

tering the forests also for the stock to leave. Trails and wagon roads must be respected and damage done must be settled for.

With the settlement of the public range through the various homestead acts, a serious shortage of grazing land has resulted. This has caused largely increased competition among growers, who have large ranch investments, where hay and grain are grown for winter feeding, but these men cannot afford to buy, at the prices demanded, the immense areas of grazing land required to sustain their flocks and herds.

Nothing has tended more to increase the expense of operation of the live stock business than the present condition of the former public domain. This Western country twelve or fifteen years ago consisted of large areas of unoccupied land, with scattering ranches on the various creeks where hay and grain were raised in sufficient quantities to help the flocks and herds through the heavy storm periods of the winter months. The surrounding lands furnished roughage except when covered by deep snows under which condition it was necessary to feed the stock the produce of the ranches, turning them back on the range whenever the snow melted. Under the different homestead laws more or less of this land has been entered upon or proved upon, in many instances not because of its value for farming purposes, but because of its value to the stockmen who own the bottom lands on the creeks. The latter ranches were valuable by reason of the fact that surrounding lands were available for grazing, but became practically worthless when the adjacent territory was not available for grazing.

It was then up to the stockmen to either buy or lease the surrounding land or move to other localities, particularly the large irrigated sections, and close up the bands in tight feed grounds where, instead of wintering through on fifty tons or so of hay to the band, it became necessary to provide 500 tons or better to be safe. The expense of feed alone has risen from

50 cents a head to an overhead charge of \$5 or \$6 for each sheep in the band.

What used to be the "free Western range" is now a leasing proposition, where leasing is possible. But many tracts cannot be leased. In some instances the owner is making a determined attempt to make a living by farming. In other instances, another method of making a living is being tried. Law suits innumerable for trespass on unleased lands are filling the calendars of the courts, not from any intent of the stock growers to injure the homesteaders, but from the impossibility of controlling flocks of 2,000 or 2,500 head without some little territory to work on. An unleased quarter section within a considerable body of leased land may sooner or later send the stockman into liquidation, not because of a desire to quit the business, but in thorough disgust with it.

This seems to be getting away from the question of value of lands surrounding the National Forests, but it can readily be seen that where such lands are available for grazing purposes, the competition for them would be strong, particularly where such lands can be had in considerable areas, and where no restriction is placed on the time of manner or grazing. It is not the question of the value of a section or two of land for the grazing thereon, it is the question of the value of the same for perhaps two weeks before the forest grazing season opens, especially if it is adapted for a lambing range.

It is not the four or five hundred tons of hay the grower has provided and fed during an average winter which causes him any worry, it is the fifty tons he is short in an abnormal winter. The whole grazing situation is now abnormal. Unheard of prices are being paid for any kind of grazing land. That is, grazing land where the grower can do as he damned pleases. And most grazing lands outside the National Forests, state or private, give the grower that privilege.

It is very evident that the Congressman from Iowa is not informed regarding grazing conditions. One would be inclined to think that he ex-

pected the grower to turn his flocks into the fenced pastures of our National Forests, under the care of the rangers, and go and get them in time to load them on the cars ready for market. Where everything comes so easy that his Iowa constituent has no chance to compete with us, when as a matter of fact, our annual losses from predatory animals, accidents and what not, would pay the overhead investment of this aforementioned constituent. How would the gentlemen from Iowa like to view the handiwork of a bear of the common or garden type, known as a black or brown bear, whose little night visit had stampeded a flock into heavy chaparral or a deep washout, leaving anywhere from 200 to 600 head in a tangled mass of heads, legs and bodies? How would he like to count the bands monthly, and find, on an average, a lamb a day gone from each, to feed the coyotes and other predatory "varmints?" How would he like in the fall of the year to find that a sudden snowstorm in the mountains had blocked his trails of exit and see his sheep starve to walking skeletons, as they wearily followed the trails broken by the pack horses, on their way to the lower altitudes? Would he be philosophic enough to pass in a day's work, the sight of any number up to a thousand head of his flocks bloated to three times their usual size, their legs sticking out straight from their distended bodies, and the bloody froth oozing from their mouths and nostrils, after partaking not wisely but too well of lupine or death camas?

We of the ranges have seen all these things. Not perhaps every year do we have a disaster to large numbers, but never a season passes that we do not hear of some one losing through "pile up" or poison enough of his flocks to buy a good sized farm in Iowa, and never a day or night passes, when the bands are in the forests but there is the continuous toll taken by predatory animals, to charge to profit and loss.

Does he know anything of the "long, long trial" the bands have to negotiate to reach the various forests

allotments? And can he form any idea of the idea of the various allotments when the bands reach them? Has he any conception what the Sawtooth Mountains, Maltingly Creek, or the Black Warrior Summit represent? Does he know that a band a mile or so from camp may mean a climb to an elevation 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the camp site? And the end of that climb may be nearer heaven than some Congressmen will ever get. Ten thousand or 11,000 feet above sea level, places the climber reasonably close to the roof of the continent. The few stunted pines show that the timber line is there or thereabouts, but the sparse Alpine forage in the sheltered pockets under the perpetual snowdrifts, gives a green bite when the lower altitudes have become brown and withered.

There are places on those National Forests where, were it possible to place the chairman of the Agricultural Committee, he would realize that while man had a good deal to do with making present day Iowa, the Almighty alone fashioned the National Forests. The rocky precipices dropping sheer for 1,000 feet, the little sapphire lakes at their bottom, the banks of snow and ice melting under the summer sun, the rushing water as it cascades from fall to fall, the timbered slopes as the eyes follows to the low altitudes, form a picture seen by few of our Western population, and by fewer of the men who legislate for this country.

Has the chairman of the Agricultural Committee any idea what a band of lambs look like, leaving the forest allotment on perhaps a ten-day journey, over a barren trail, to the shipping point? Has he any idea what they look like when they reach that point? Has he ever experienced a wait for cars of a week or a month, while his flocks are being hand-fed at enormous expense, his lambs shrinking fast from killers to feeders? Does he know what it means to leave the range about the beginning of August and reach the market well into September, as many of us have done? Does he know that lambs may weigh an average of eighty pounds on the forest

allotment, be down to seventy to seventy-two by the time the railroad is reached, and cross the scales to go as feeders to his Iowa constituents at sixty to sixty-five pounds per head? Does he know that when we start from the range, every day means a shrinkage on our stock, and it is up to us to reach market as quickly as possible?

Considering all these things, does the gentleman from Iowa still contend that his constituents are handicapped as compared to the Western stockmen? But why compete with us at all for the late summer and early fall markets? We are a highly specialized industry, forced to market our range products largely during July, August, September and October, the months when Iowa is busy growing and harvesting her feed. We produce the feeders, the lambs and the cattle, to look after that feed, and give her eight months to market her stuff, when we are not in competition. We have the breeding grounds, Iowa has the feeding grounds, and any attempt to increase the cost of feed to the breeder must reach the feeder and the ultimate consumer, either by increased cost or shortage of supply. The Middle West may this fall experience some of the latter.

Wool growers have not been in the profiteering class. Seventy-five per cent of them have lost money this past year and expenses of operation are still increasing. It will be well for Congress to make some investigation of the wool growing industry before going off "half cocked" on a 300 per cent raise on grazing fees.

MILD WEATHER IN CENTRAL OREGON

Since the forty-inch snow of early December there has been no precipitation of any kind in the central Oregon country, and prospects for sufficient supply of irrigation water are exceedingly blue. There is very little snow in the mountains, and an automobile recently drove to Crane Prairie where ordinarily there would be four or five feet of snow at this season of the year.

A wagon has performed the unheard of feat of coming over the McKenzie Pass from the Willamette Valley. This pass should be under at least six feet of snow at this time in a normal year.

Grass on the range has been sprouting and some range stock has been turned out. One sheepman advised he had fed only fifteen days this winter, while other sheep in southern Deschutes and northern Lake and Carney Counties have been out on the range all winter.

If we do not have some more snow, the moisture situation both for irrigation, stock water and range, will be very serious.

R. A. W.

A SHEEPMAN AND HIS MACHINE

Living in an automobile almost as continuously as the old-time cowboy lived in the saddle, Ellis Regan of Yakima, pioneer sheepman there, has averaged 20,000 miles per car for the past four seasons, and has just received his fifth machine. He buys a new one every season, thereby eliminating bills for repairs. Mr. Regan frequently covers the territory between Cle Elum and Prosser, a distance of over 100 miles, and goes as far west as Mt. Adams carrying food and supplies, and often men, to his sheep camps. He has averaged sixteen to eighteen miles per gallon of gasoline in the past five years.

G. N. A.

A YARN "GRAFT" DEMONSTRATION.

Here is the experience of a Wisconsin farmer who sent a fleece to the mill for conversion into yarn. He sold his wool at 63 cents, holding out an 8-pound fleece which was returned minus mill toll in the shape of yarn. Matching this yarn at an Eau Claire dry goods store he was astounded to discover that the package returned to him was worth about \$24 based on retail dry goods store prices. Obviously somebody is profiteering on yarn.

J. E. P.

CENTRAL WYOMING

We are bringing sheep through winter in pretty fair shape, but at a tremendous expense and am afraid there won't be a big crop of lambs this next spring, as weather was very severe during the greatest part of the bucking season. But on the whole we have been more favored in these parts than in other sections of Wyoming, and we are very optimistic about the future of the sheep industry. We are looking for an early spring and lots of grass, the latter is assured on account of the great amount of moisture which fell last fall before the ground froze.

GEORGE TAYLOR.

TO RAISE LAMBS IN TENNESSEE

A syndicate of Montana men has been formed to raise lambs in central Tennessee. The inspector of the project is Norman E. Poole of Townsend. A tract of 80,000 acres of land lying a few miles East of Knoxville, Tenn., has been secured, the intention being to place 20,000 half blood western lambs thereon during the coming summer. Aged stock will be used, holding it for a single crop of lambs, thus making an annual clean up.

GOOD CALL FOR BREEDING EWES

Midwinter demand for breeding stock has been in excess of supply at all the markets. Texas and Arkansas have been buyers at Chicago. Some full-mouthed stuff, lacking quality, has gone out at \$10.00, while \$14.00 has been paid for young ewes, \$12 taking mixed lots ranging from yearlings to threes.

DRY IN OREGON

This has been a dry winter in Oregon and on March 1 there is very little snow in the mountains. The outlook is for a shortage of irrigation water next summer. Of course Oregon depends more on rains for the production of wheat and feed than do some of the other states.

Oregon has a large number of yearling fine wool ewes to sell but so far no price has been fixed. Owners talk about \$13 to \$14 out of the shearing shed May 15. Many inquiries have been received for yearlings but few sales are so far reported.

S. W. McCLURE.

DORSET DOWN WOOL PRICES IN ENGLAND SINCE 1784

R. Waterhouse & Co., English wool merchants, Bradford, England, have published an interesting list showing the average prices paid to growers on clip day in July for Dorset Down fleeces from 1784 to 1919. The prices given for 1916 to 1918, inclusive, when the British clip was under government control, are those paid for the best clips, and do not represent the average. It will be seen that prices were at the lowest point in 1829, when Dorset Down fleeces were sold at 13 cents per pound. The highest prices on record for English wool were paid in 1919 when the free market was restored, and when Dorset Downs reached the average price of 96 cents per pound. The following shows the fluctuation of prices throughout the period named:

Yr. Price	Yr. Price	Yr. Price	Yr. Price
1784..17	1818..60	1852..26	1886..23
1785..18	1819..38	1853..34½	1887..26
1786..18	1820..34	1854..23½	1888..21
1787..22	1821..30	1855..28	1889..24
1788..24	1822..30	1856..32	1890..23
1789..24	1823..30	1857..36	1891..23
1790..25	1824..28	1858..29½	1892..21
1791..18	1825..32	1859..35½	1893..21
1792..32	1826..20	1860..39	1894..21½
1793..23	1827..18	1861..32	1895..20
1794..26	1828..16	1862..35½	1896..20½
1795..30	1829..13	1863..41½	1897..19
1796..32	1830..19	1864..48	1898..18
1797..30	1831..27	1865..42½	1899..20
1798..30	1832..24	1866..36	1900..21½
1799..42	1833..34	1867..33	1901..15½
1800..34	1834..37	1868..31½	1902..17½
1801..38	1835..33	1869..27½	1903..22
1802..38	1836..36	1870..26	1904..22½
1803..40	1837..24	1871..35½	1905..27
1804..44	1838..32	1872..43	1906..30
1805..54	1839..34	1873..37	1907..25½
1806..44	1840..27	1874..34½	1908..21
1807..48	1841..22	1875..36½	1909..27
1808..42	1842..20½	1876..32	1910..27
1809..72	1843..20½	1877..34	1911..25½
1810..56	1844..25	1878..30½	1912..28
1811..34	1845..27½	1879..24	1913..32
1812..40	1846..25	1880..30	1914..29
1813..46	1847..23½	1881..28	1915..45
1814..52	1848..18	1882..30	1916..42
1815..46	1849..20½	1883..27	1917..46½
1816..36	1850..23½	1884..26	1918..50
1817..48	1851..24½	1885..22	1919..96

FEW SHEEP CHANGE HANDS

But few sheep are changing hands in central Oregon though there is quite a demand for young ewes. Some inquiries from Idaho, Montana and Arizona have been received but the price asked locally has been considered too high by those inquiring.

In the Shaniko-Antelope country two bands of yearling ewes changed hands at \$15 and \$16, respectively. In Lake County country one band is reported to have moved at \$21. Two or three bands are quoted at \$20 and \$21, while \$18 has been offered. Some medium coarse wools are offered for \$16, but there is little demand for this class of stuff.

R. A. W.

EXPORTATIONS OF BRITISH SHEEP

The British Board of Trade returns relating to the export of sheep for breeding show that while the number shipped in 1919 does not constitute a record—in 1906 and 1907 last year's figures were exceeded—the average price was very satisfactory. The course of trade is shown in the following comparative table:

Year	No. exported	Value
1915	3,003	\$260,000
1916	3,761	355,000
1917	3,850	370,000
1918	4,840	575,000
1919	8,593	560,000

The United States took 1,007 sheep in 1919 at a value of \$62,000, Canada took 631 at \$40,000 in round numbers. Argentina, the largest importing country, took 1,918 at \$325,000.

WASHINGTON WOOL GROWERS ENDORSE EAT-MORE-LAMB

The Washington wool growers at their recent annual convention endorsed the National Association's assessment of ½ cent a head on all lambs marked up during the coming season and will collect this assessment for that purpose. That the Association's campaign to increase the use of lamb is bearing fruit is indicated by the proposed action of cattle growers to start a parallel beef publicity movement.

Our Australian Letter

By R. H. Harrowell

It is still the drought—and no relief is in sight. The big cities of Australia are oblivious to the real state of affairs in the back country, because the metropolitan dailies only give the calamity a passing reference. Stock are dying in thousands—scores of men have exhausted their capital in the futile effort to keep the stock alive until the rain, and yet scarcely any reference is made to it in the metropolitan press. This is a great pity—as well as being inexplicable. It would be to the advantage of all if the consumers in the city were better informed in regard to the producers in the back country.

In northwest New South Wales and southwest Queensland the worst conditions prevail. In the latter part stations have been abandoned owing to the awful conditions. Some stations have not even a caretaker in charge. Waterholes, dams and creeks are all dried up, and dead cattle, horses, goats and rabbits are seen everywhere. There are no signs whatever of rain. Scrub cutting is in full swing about the Warrego.

Agistment country is out of the question. A few months ago those who were fortunate enough to have country for that purpose could easily obtain £30 to £40 per thousand sheep per month, but owing to the long spell of drought, all available country has been seized, and in many instances worked out.

Scrub cutting is now in full swing where there is any edible scrubs. Sheep seem to hold their own, if put on to it before they become too weak. All surface water has disappeared and those who have good underground supplies are fortunate indeed.

Some idea of the state of the country in Queensland can be gathered from the fact that it is now almost two years since sufficient rain fell to run the water.

In New South Wales similar conditions prevail, and stock over large areas are dying in thousands, or are approaching starvation point. It would, however, surprise persons un-

familiar with certain local conditions to see how long sheep maintain their condition in drought time. It is possible to see sheep on absolutely bare country in good condition, even fat, where there is not a vestige to be seen with the naked eye for them to eat. They exist on the wealth of seed left on the ground from the previous good seasons, and which the rains that have fallen since the beginning of the year were insufficient to germinate. A very difficult situation exists in New South Wales owing to the congested

are constantly engaged in the removal of starving stock to relieving pastures. Regarding the removal of sheep to market, these cannot be dealt with specially.

The drought losses in sheep in New South Wales during 1918 are estimated by the Stock Branch at 1,651,057 and on top of those come this year's losses. The Stock Branch estimated that the lambs marked in 1919 would be 8,034,514. That estimate was made away back at the beginning of the year, but owing to the drought, grazers say we



First Prize Dorset Weather, Chicago International, Shown by Oklahoma Agricultural College

state of the railways due to starving stock and water traffic. The needs in these matters is keeping the wool back, and as appraisements are made in the order in which individual clips reach port a good deal of trouble is being experienced. The Railway Commissioners are doing all they possibly can to alleviate that. Every available truck is put on for the removal of starving stock to agistment pastures, and water trains are being run to the fullest possible capacity. In New South Wales upwards of 600 trucks

will be lucky if we have 2,000,000 lambs at the end of this year.

Mr. A. E. Hunt, M. L. C., and prominent official of the Farmers & Settlers Association, has just given the following report of his visit to the northwest of New South Wales. "Unless there are bounteous rains within the next week or two," he declared, "something like a calamity is going to fall on this state. The farmers are right up against it, and, failing rain, see no way out. They had spent all their reserves and much borrowed

money on getting the cattle and sheep to relieving pasture. Now the agistment is gone, the money is gone, the food is gone, and the water is nearly gone. Black despair is staring them in the face. Some of the sheep back from agistment whilst not fat, are in a marketable condition; but the Railway Commissioners say no trucks will be available to convey them to Homebush to the end of January. Should the rains not soon come, by that time hundreds of thousands of these now partially fat sheep will be dead. The money for food and agistment will be lost irreparably, and the farmers and settlers will be faced with bankruptcy."

A serious position is developing in connection with the Tinned Meat Trade and it looks as if operations will shortly cease altogether. The difficulty lies in the lack of market. It is estimated that £1,500,000 worth of Australian tinned meats here and on the water is unsold, and news from London is discouraging.

Operators at Homebush who were paying up to 5¼d six months ago are now paying as low as 2¼d per pound. At this drop of over 50 per cent they are asking whether they are wise in going on. They have no contracts, and the speculation, they say, is risky now at any price, and calls for the outlay of considerable capital.

Their expenses of late have increased. Before the war they could sell meat in London at 20s per 72-pound case, and show a profit. Now, they state, it costs them 28s in labor, material and freight to land in London, without allowing anything for the meat at all. If they received only 2d per pound for the meat it would mean another 12s per 72-pound case on to the price, without allowing for their profits.

Important evidence as to the pastoral industry generally and the increased costs of production in particular was recently given before the Royal Commission on High Prices in Melbourne, by Mr. J. M. Niall, managing director of Goldsbrough, Mort and Company, Ltd.

Mr. Niall said that the figures which

he had given before the Interstate Commission dealt chiefly with the price of meat, and he had then given three reasons, which, in his opinion, were responsible for the increased prices. They were: (1) the decreased number of stock; (2) the increased cost of the production of stock, and of the distribution of the meat after it had been killed; and (3) the improved export demand. He had had no reason to alter his opinion. Since December 31, 1918, losses had been very heavy in New South Wales. At all events, pastoralists were still having a very bad time there—probably the worst ever experienced. In Queensland the position was also bad, but not so bad as in New South Wales. The winter had been one of the driest on record, except in restricted areas in Victoria. Witness said that he would give figures for seventeen stations. The cost of working sheep in 1912 was 4/1.19 per head per annum, in 1916 it was 5/9.9, and in 1918 it was 9/6.89. The cost included ordinary station working expenses, land tax and depreciation of improvements and plant. The land tax in 1912 was /1.92 per head, in 1918 /9.23. The ordinary station working expenses had gone up from 3/3.02 to 7/11.95. These included costs of shearing, wages, carriage, etc. The wages ran from 2/11 to 4/4. The taxation, land and income tax, was the other main item.

The chairman asked: There has been an increase in the marketable value of the sheep and its wool during the same period. How does this compare with the increased cost of production? Mr. Niall replied: You can take that year by year. If you take it in a year like this you get very misleading figures, because the returns are very small. People have been feeding stock for many months in the larger areas of New South Wales, also agisting them. Now the fodder has failed, and they are faced with the position of losing not only money, but their stock as well.

In answer to a further question, Mr. Niall said that, taking costs and prices into consideration, he thought that the pastoralist was better off in 1912 than

in 1918. Apart from the present drought, income tax had been increased.

In answer to the chairman, Mr. Niall said that, Queensland could produce beef much more cheaply than Victoria. He did not think that 4½ per pound was now a fair price for Queensland beef for export.

The chairman, Sir J. W. M'Cay asked: Do the export prices of wool and meat give a reasonable return to the stock grower? Mr. Niall replied: "I do not regard them as sufficient. The products are worth more. I do not think that the sheep owner is any better off now than in 1913, if as well."

The Federal elections will take place on December 13. The two opposing parties are the National party (which was in power during the war and supported conscription) and the Labor party (who opposed conscription). There are indications that the farmers and producers generally are about to become more of a force in politics, and the National party seem particularly anxious to woo the producers—though the party has placed nothing on the statute books of use to producers—rather the reverse.

As the mail closes, conditions very favorable to general rains prevail over drought stricken areas, and it is to be hoped adequate rain will fall.

GETTING GOOD MONEY FOR LAMBS

Values of pelts and by-products taken into the reckoning packers are getting substantial prices for dressed lamb. March 1 prices per 100 pounds at the principal Eastern markets follow:

Lamb	
Choice	\$32.00@34.00
Good	\$31.00@33.00
Medium	\$29.00@32.00
Common	\$25.00@30.00
Yearlings	
Good	\$28.00@31.00
Medium	\$25.00@27.00
Mutton	
Good	\$21.00@24.00
Medium	\$19.00@22.00
Common	\$14.00@20.00

Boston Wool Market

By Our Boston Correspondent

East and West, the great question among wool men today is, What effect will recent auction happenings have on the marketing of the new domestic clip? Some observers have a hunch that buyers are about ready to make a drive for a "big killing" in the territory wool country. When asked as to the basis of their opinion, they can only give the boy's answer: "Cause." After all the success of such a movement must depend in large measure on the attitude of the wool growers themselves. For, however willing the buyer may be, nothing can be done until the other party is ready to trade. Universal testimony here is that the growers have shown an unexpected reluctance to "talk turkey" since the convention. Though most of the big buyers claim to be glad of this fact, and hope that this attitude may be maintained until shearing time, it is apparent that they are keeping close watch on the situation in the West, and that anyone hoping to get ahead of them must be uncommonly alert.

At the same time, there is a legitimate question as to what they can afford to pay for the new wool. About clips running largely to fine staple, little reluctance in buying will probably be noted. Unfortunately such clips are not at all common among the early-shorn wools. It is true that fine clothing and French combing wools have been moving well this winter, but this was only true after the longer-stapled wools were out of the way. This experience is more than likely to be repeated this season. Manufacturers have shown much keenness lately for staple wools, and all the high prices, at both auction and private sales, have been obtained for such stock.

Where Eastern buyers are likely to balk is at paying prices recently said to have been suggested by Western growers as their minimum for clips running to medium. While an extra choice fine staple clip might be a bargain at 75 cents, it would be prohibitive for a clip running largely to three-

eighths-blood and below, and especially for clothing wool of those grades. It is not enough to say that buyers in past years have been willing to pay more in the grease for choice three-eighths-bloods than for fine staple or half-blood fine wools. Conditions are reversed this year. A tremendous discrepancy exists between fine and medium grades, and no one can safely ignore this fact.

Therefore, much uncertainty exists as to what is going to happen during the next four months in the handling

and possibly may be able to make a better selection than if they were taking everything offered. This is the way the situation looks here. Those who are soliciting consignments have their own stories to tell, and they must be heard.

The month has seen some notable happenings in the auction field. The United States government had a four-day series February 10 to 13, and the British government held a one-day sale of Australian and New Zealand wools February 19. At the Govern-



Majestic Jr., Owned by F. S. King Bro. Co., Laramie, Wyo., Champion at 1919 International

of the new clip. It has been suggested that the bulk of the new territory wool will be consigned, but dealers of long experience do not attach over much importance to the idea. They have always found that many growers (a variable quantity it is true) prefer to sell quickly and get their money, rather than to take long chances in carrying consigned wool for an indefinite period, consequently they feel sure that they can get a good volume of wool this year by cash purchase,

most of the wools went badly, only 25 per cent of the offerings being sold when the Cape and South American wools were catalogued. South American carding wools were particularly slow, less than 10 per cent being sold. The best day of the series was when the Australian and New Zealand wool were offered, but even then less than 48 per cent of the offerings were sold. Sales were about 36 per cent on each of the other two days of the series, these including the do-

mestic fleece and territories, and the foreign and domestic pulled wools on one day, and the scoured wools on the last day.

It may fairly be said that the prices realized at the Government sales were fully as high as expected, as it is well understood that the bulk of the Government offerings were very poor, or grades not wanted at present. Still the total sales for the series aggregated almost 8,000,000 pounds. At the next Government series scheduled for March 3 to 6, the last of the Government's holdings of Australian and New Zealand crossbreds will be offered. Confirmation of this fact is found in the announcement that the April series will cover only three days.

Really more interest attached to the British auction, held a week later than to the Government series, though the average quality of the offerings was far below that of the sale of January 21. Consequently, prices ruled lower than at the previous British auction, comparing Sydney with Geelong wools, this was to be expected, and yet fifty-four lots of Merinos sold at a clean cost of \$2 or more, the top clean price of the day being \$2.40, for a lot of Sydney 70s to 80s, super weft fleece, which compares with \$2.86 for Geelong wool of similar description at the previous sale. Top grease price for the day was \$1.27 for the first lot. This compares with the top grease price of \$1.68 at the previous sale.

One of the most encouraging features of the sale was the way that some of the leading houses, notably, Jeremiah Williams & Company, J. Koshland & Company, Francis Willey & Company, and Charles J. Webb & Company, bought South American, as well as Australian and New Zealand crossbreds. Apparently, some of the leaders have made up their minds that prices are low enough for these wools, and that there is a good speculative chance in making an intelligent selection from the offerings. Some argue from this that both medium and crossbred wools are due to come into their own again, though the goods market shows no particular indication of such a movement.

Outside of the auctions, trading during February was very dull. Deep snows and stormy weather throughout all the New England territory have brought traffic difficulties and railroad embargoes in their train, and trading has been greatly hampered thereby. Many of the dealers have been unable to ship any wool to the mills for weeks, even though the need there for the raw material has been great. Not only has there been a scarcity of wool, but steam, coal and other necessary supplies have been difficult to obtain, and many mills have been threatened with shutdowns or serious reductions in the output.

No particular change can be noted in wool values for the month, though in the absence of free trading, most of the quotations cannot be called anything more than nominal. One shining feature shines above the dead level of dullness. A moderate-sized lot of Ohio fine unwashed delaine was sold early in February for an even dollar a pound in the grease. This is said to be the highest price realized for a lot of domestic greasy wool since the Civil war. The difference in the price of gold made this latest quotation by far the most costly. This grease price puts the wool sold in the class with the best Australian Merinos, as it means a clean cost of \$2.40 or over.

Another thing that is shown clearly by this transaction. Though it is a single transfer, this is not due to lack of interest on the part of buyers, but to the actual lack of desirable wool to sell. Moreover, it illustrates, perhaps more clearly than anything else could, the keenness of the demand for fine wools, and the astonishing spread between staple wools and fine half-bloods on the one hand, and three-eighths-bloods and quarter-bloods on the other.

Current quotations, for Ohio fleeces, though largely nominal, are very firm, at \$1 for fine unwashed delaine, 87 cents for half-blood combing, 69 to 71 cents for three-eighths-blood combing, 66 to 68 cents for quarter-blood combing, and 70 to 72 cents for fine unwashed clothing. Three-eighths-blood Territory wool has sold during the

month, on the clean basis of \$1.35 to \$1.38, but the bulk of the transfers for the month in Territories have been in fine scoured clothing wools, the choicest lots bringing \$1.75 to \$1.80, and less desirable lots \$1.60 to \$1.70. Pulled wools have also shown considerable activity at times, and everything of the fine order has been snapped up quickly at top prices, especially lots of super wool showing any length of staple.

The readers of the National Wool Grower may be interested to read the monthly summary of the wool situation at home and abroad, as contained in the current New England Letter of the First National Bank of Boston:

"The past month has seen some pause and readjustment in the wool market, due to the fact that mills have sold so far ahead that they are rather discouraging further commitments for the time being, especially on fine goods, for which the taste of the public does not seem to have wearied; and to the further fact that mills are making openings of their winter heavyweight goods and so there is a natural suspension of interest until the demand for the new fabrics is more clearly indicated. There have been, moreover, several other elements of disturbance in the world's markets which have caused hesitation and lessened activity. One is the demoralized foreign exchange situation. The weakness of sterling exchange has been very much in favor of the importer of wool from England, but the position of low grade wools here has suffered from this cause. It is hoped and believed, however, that the demand for fabrics made from these wools will increase sufficiently to improve the market for the wools. At the sale recently held here by the Government, medium combing New Zealand 44s to 46s, fairly good wools, sold at approximately 50 cents a pound, clean basis, while a recent sale of a lot of Ohio delaine wool has made at about a \$2.50 clean basis. Manifestly such a divergence of values cannot continue indefinitely. The consensus among manufacturers seems to be that prices will remain on a high level through the

coming year, since the dearth of fabrics is so great that demand must continue, while with the attitude of labor, production will be much slower than before the war. During the past year there were consumed in the United States 627,000,000 pounds of wool, grease equivalent, according to the Government's statistics, or 15 per cent less than in 1918. It is now continuing at the rate of close to 60,000,000 pounds a month. Growers in the West continue to hold their wools above the limits set by the Eastern dealers as a fair basis for contracting. Some consignments of early shorn wool are en route from Arizona. The foreign primary markets have been dull and weak."

IN WYOMING

Since the advent of the new year winter has been moving along very nicely in Wyoming, but it was really necessary if any stock was to be left alive, after the dry summer and the severe weather of the last quarter of 1919. There has been very little snow in the central part of the state since the middle of December, until the storm of February 23, while temperatures have been very mild. Since that date a heavy snow has lain nearly six inches or more on the level, but only one cold night. Today is warmer, the snow is melting fast, and the moisture which goes into the ground should help to make good grass next month. What stock is left on the range is doing very well; cottoncake or corn has been fed all winter by practically every one. Cattle have been shipped to Southern pastures in large numbers, mostly to New Mexico, while several bands of sheep have also gone there. To date reports from there say that this stuff is doing well, and it is doubtful if many of the sheep come back North.

From the Casper country and west considerable numbers were shipped to Nebraska and other hay feeding sections. Sheep in the Basin country are practically all on hay feed. More feed has been shipped into the Wyoming range country than ever, and the feed

bills on sheep are probably double what they have ever been before, and in many cases even more. It is needless to say that this enormous expense necessitates prices for wool and lambs which seem high, but even then few will be lucky to more than break even. The Lander country reports much snow, as does northeastern Wyoming; the Basin has had plenty earlier.

There is little doing in the way of trading. A few ewe lambs have been contracted at \$12 per head for April 1 delivery, and we heard of one lot of stuff at \$13. No ewes have sold, but there is beginning to be some inquiry. Asking prices are \$20 for good young ewes, April 1 delivery, and some more than that. Indications are that demand for ewes will be fairly good, especially if weather conditions should be favorable for the next month; although one retarding factor will be tight money. Numbers have been practically cut in two compared with last year, and if sufficient moisture comes this spring there should be plenty feed for all the sheep obtainable. Of course the settlers are taking up large areas of former range lands and will curtail grazing areas of former range lands and will curtail grazing areas for sheep to considerable extent, and it will take several years for this land problem to be adjusted so that sheep raising can be made an established business. When this comes it will be handled by new men and methods different from the old days of free range. One hope is that not all the native grasses will be destroyed during this period.

Growers are not worrying about wool prospects. As usual dealers are already beginning their bear campaign and in view of the fact that the National sat down on contracting they are sending out reports that it will be a consignment year. Perhaps it will, but if it is bulk of the consignments should go to the National Wool Warehouse at Chicago instead of to a dealer who buys when he thinks there is chance for a big profit and solicits on consignment when he can't and then gives the latter the worst of it with

the idea that thereafter the consignor will be ready to sell. Reports still indicate a widespread between fine and coarse wool which are likely to continue for some time. Fashion is not to be denied and price cuts no figure; if anything the higher the price the more the demands. Even if the cost of the wool does not make much difference in the cost of the cloth.

ROSCOE WOOD.

SHEARING AND GRADING SHORT COURSE

A two weeks' course in sheep shearing and wool grading, the first to be offered at Washington State College, started at Pullman March 1. The course was open to anyone interested, and was in charge of Prof. Howard Hackedorn, head of the animal husbandry department. The services of professional shearers and expert graders were secured for the demonstrations of the first week of the course, and the second week was given over to discussions of feeding, veterinary and grazing problems. A. R. Bohosky, president of the Northwest Sheep Company, Granddallies, lectured on sheep feeding, and J. M. Davis, prominent sheepman of the Palouse, on lambing camps.

G. N. A.

MISSOURIAN CLAIM RECORD LAMB CROP

It would be hard to give official maximum lamb crop production record for flocks in the various sections of the country, but L. E. Gardner of Ozark, Mo., wants to know if anyone has exceeded his record this season. From sixty-four ewes, his entire flock, he has saved 102 lambs. Nine ewes saved tripletts and others twins, while each saved at least one lamb. The ewes, Western-bred, were purchased last fall on the Kansas City market. Mr. Gardner has given them close care and believes he will raise the 102 head of lambs. The Ozark country is well adapted to sheep raising and such experiences will bring production forward.

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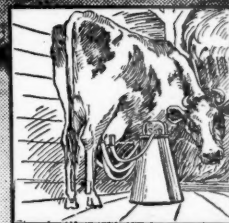
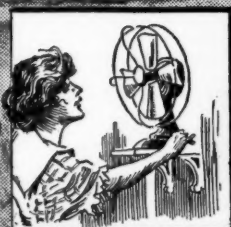
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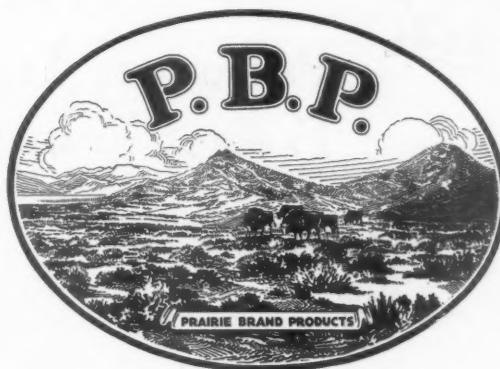
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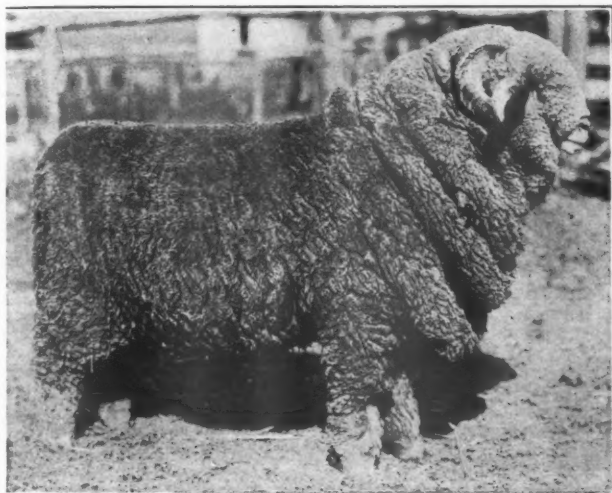
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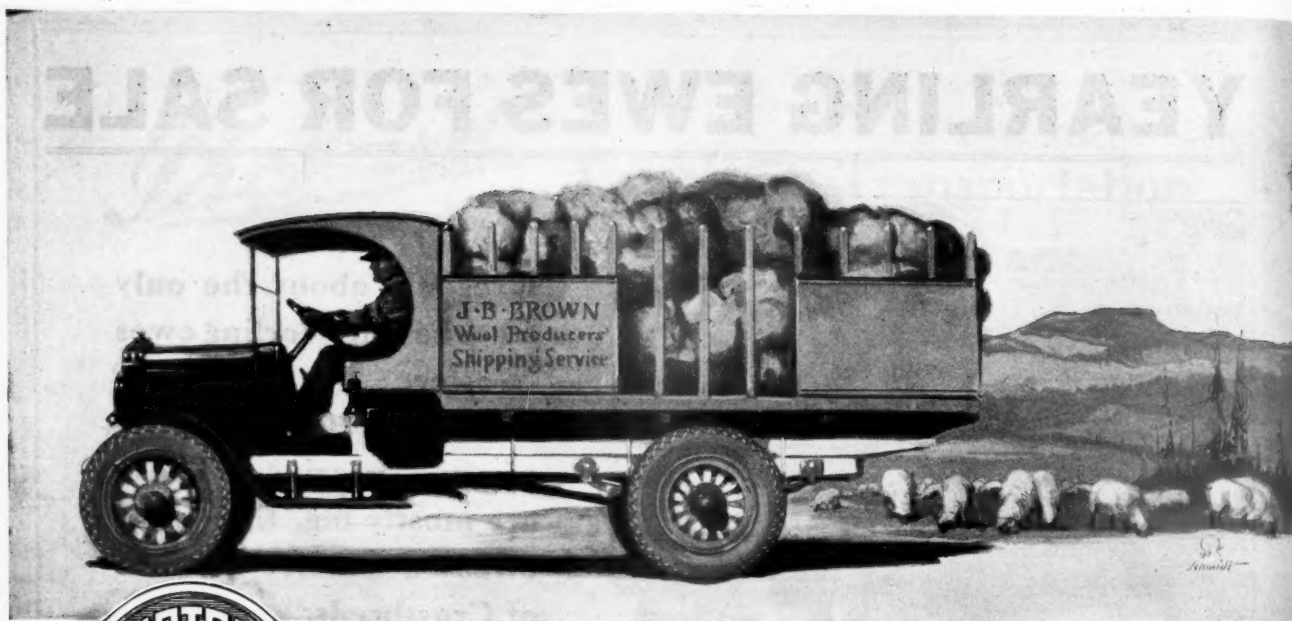
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NATIONAL WOOL GROWER

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RAISING FOREST FEES

When the Agricultural Appropriation bill was before Congress a strong attempt was made to amend it so as to double the fees now charged for grazing sheep and cattle in the National Forests. The National Wool Growers Association entered a vigorous protest against this proposal on the ground that the fees were already as high as could be justified by the value of the forage and also because we have in effect an agreement with the Department of Agriculture that these fees will not be raised before 1924, the date on which the existing five-year permits expire. It will be recalled that in 1917 the Forest Service announced an increase of 100 per cent in grazing fees to be made in three annual installments. At that time the National Wool Growers Association agreed to this advance providing five-year permits were issued to each permittee for the same number of sheep run by such owner in 1916 and 1917. The Department of Agriculture finally agreed to this proposal and issued five-year permits in 1919, which do not expire until 1924. But, alas, when the five-year permit came it called for only a portion of the stock previously grazed on the forest. It was not at all in accord with our understanding as to the amount of stock for which it was to be issued. The result is that the five-year permits were of very little value and have not given stability to the industry that was

claimed for them. However, now that an effort is being made to increase the grazing fees the five-year permit will be of some value, for they will prevent any advance before they expire in 1924. If the fees were advanced during the life of these permits it would simply amount to a repudiation of a contract on the part of the Government.

Aside from this feature of the case we believe that the fees now charged for grazing on the National Forests are as high as can be justified on any grounds. National Forest grazing is not worth nearly as much as grazing on private lands, due largely to the uncertainty that surrounds it and the dissatisfaction of having to handle one's stock according to the dictates of a party who has no financial interest in them. Take the case of an officer of the National Wool Growers Association. For years and years he had ranged his sheep on what later became a National Forest. His flock was cut down until finally when the five-year permit came last year a further cut of 15 per cent was made and he was given a permit for around 6,000 head. Then a little later the forest officer turned 1,400 head of cattle in on the same range. These were cattle that did not belong there and had never been grazed there. Of course the range would not support both the cattle and the sheep and as the sheep began to shrink in flesh the owner, to save what he could of the wreck, gathered up his whole outfit of ewes and lambs and shipped them to market. By being forced to do so this man sustained a loss of over \$40,000. In his case he might better have paid \$1 per head to run his sheep on private lands than to have paid the Forest Service 12 cents for running them on the forests. This is not an isolated case by any means, but it vividly portrays the instability of regulated grazing. What happened in this case will soon or later happen to very many users of the National Forest ranges.

There has been a great deal of loose talk about the fat lambs and steers produced by the National Forests and no credit is given to the vastly more

important forage that they receive outside the National Forests. In the shipping season it is customary to see stories published about the \$10 lambs and \$150 steers produced by the National Forests, when as a matter of fact forest grazing played but a small part in this production. It requires twelve months to produce a lamb even though he goes to market at five months of age. The man in Idaho who is spending \$6 to \$7 for hay and grain for each ewe this winter will be rather reluctant to admit that his lambs next summer were produced for the 12 cents that he paid for grazing them two months on the National Forests.

The absurdity of an advance in grazing fees is shown by the fact that while the forests were created solely to conserve timber and protect watersheds, and not with the idea of returning any revenue whatever from grazing, the fact is that in 1919 the total income from the sale of timber from National Forests was only \$1,500,000. While the receipts from grazing during the same year were \$2,600,000. This makes it appear that if the Government wants to skin a little more money out of the West it had better raise the prices charged for the sale of timber from National Forests.

The National Wool Growers Association has protested against any advance in grazing fees and if necessary will send a committee to Washington to prevent this advance.

The more we see of efforts to regulate grazing the more we are convinced that the wise thing to do with the remaining public domain is to sell it or homestead it or do anything with it that will put it into private hands and onto the tax rolls.

PATENT NOSTRUMS

We have been much interested in tests made by state agricultural colleges to determine the value of patent foods and medicines supposed to be of great value to live stock.

The Indiana station some time ago tested about twenty medicines, guaranteed to protect hogs against hog cholera. The result was that not a

single one of these nostrums had any value, in fact hogs receiving some of them seemed to be more susceptible to hog cholera than those not receiving any medicine.

Recently stock foods under various names have been widely advertised as sheep fatteners. The Kansas station has just completed a test of some of these nostrums on a band of fattening lambs. The result is just what might be expected—the lambs having the stock tonic gained less than those not receiving it.

It is the judgment of the writer, who has had more experience in treating animals than most stockmen, that stock foods and so-called tonics are of practically no value and the use of them constitutes a waste of money and frequently does actual injury to the stock.

WESTERN LAMB DEMONSTRATIONS

As a part of their educational campaign and to give support to the eat-more-lamb campaign, Swift & Company have been holding lamb-cutting demonstrations in various cities of the West. The meetings at their branch house in Salt Lake City, the third week in February attended by 500 domestic science pupils and teachers from the local universities, and high schools, indicate the wide influence exerted by these demonstrations.

Mr. Boireau of the Lamb Grading Department of the Chicago plant conducted the work. He pointed out that there are cheap roasts in the shoulders even when leg and loin are selling high and that there is a season in the late summer, fall and early winter when lamb in general is the cheapest meat on the market.

That goat meat and old sheep meat were frequently substituted for lamb was a statement of the speaker, who pointed out ways of distinguishing the different meats. Among these were the long shank of the goat's carcass, the darker color and the lack of quality of the meat. The break joint of lamb and the ankle joint of sheep, the lighter color of the young meat and

the tallow on it and the distribution of the fat were other characteristics brought out; the patches or gobs of fat of sheep never being present in lambs. The pink color of the bones and the pliability of the ribs were likewise dwelt upon. At the beginning of the meeting none present felt that they could tell the difference in the meats, but this did not apply after the demonstration.

RETAIL MEAT PRICES

In big head lines it was announced by the press late last month that if the retail price of meats did not follow the downward trend of wholesale prices, the attorney general would compel the butcher to submit their books for examination. Whether an examination or investigation would do

SHEEP PICTURES

For the best sheep picture received each month, suitable for reproduction in the Wool Grower, we offer \$5.00 cash. For the five next best we will give five subscriptions to this paper. Sharply defined, Western pictures that have not previously been published will be given the preference. Glossy prints preferred.

much good is questionable. Ordinarily they do not. The publicity that would attend such an effort might have a temporary benefit.

It is unfortunate that the attorney general's recent agreement with the packers included the item that they must stay out of the retail phase of the business. Their entry into the distributing end of the trade we believe would reduce prices to the consumer. We have felt for a long time that the retailer is taking more profit out of lamb and other meats than is the packer. The consumer gets only a delayed and reduced benefit out of the cheap lamb prices we experience each fall. The defense of the butcher, to this accusation is that they are only making a living, while the packer is piling up millions. They likewise say that they cannot change prices for a

short time for the public would be less satisfied than at present after the raise in values came about. If the retailer is only making a living, which is questionable, it is merely a sign that there are too many of them and that one shop should function where there are three or four.

We don't expect much inside information from the attorney general's activity. Some months ago when the strike of meat cutters was on in Chicago the strikers were about to publish a list of their grievances, among which it was reported that a good man was supposed to make his wages each day at the scales. Before the threat could be put into effect the shop owners "came across" and the public heard no more of the matter. If the Government actually means business in this attempted reduction of the cost of living the retailers will certainly sense the situation and will themselves put into effect a temporary reduction of prices, which will be hailed as another great victory of peace by the Administration. However, the retailers can be depended upon to beat the Department of Justice to it. They will not show up their percentage of profit if they can help it.

THE LENGTH OF WOOL

More so this year than ever before the value of fine wool will be governed by its length. Fine wool is of two kinds, clothing and staple. The clothing wool is the short wool and the staple, the long. Wool under two inches in length is clothing wool and is worth today about \$1.80 per pound clean. If this same wool was two and one-half to three inches long it would be worth \$2.10 per clean pound. As a rule the longer wool also shrinks less than the short wool which further enhances its value in the grease. Fine clothing wool shrinking 66 per cent would be worth in the grease about 58½ cents, but a fine staple wool would shrink 2 per cent less and be worth 75½ cents per grease pound. As a rule the sheep producing the long wool will shear more pounds of wool than the short-fleeced ones. But, alas most of our

Western wool falls in the clothing class for two reasons: First, because our ranges do not grow enough feed to produce long wool, and second, because sheepmen in selecting Rambouillet rams to breed from select those with heavy necks and dense jeeves. Density of fleece is almost a sure indication of short wool. The long-wooled fleece cannot be dense because of the greater arc of a circle it has to cover. A fleece two inches long will appear very dense but the same fleece four inches long will look to be rather open—the very length of wool itself destroys the appearance of density. This is unfortunate, for it results in discarding as stud rams the very rams we ought to keep. If we could ever place our wool-selling system on a straight commission basis where each clip would be sold on its merits, we would soon see a wild scramble for the Rambouillet ram with the long wool. This would eliminate the ram with heavy neck, folds and an excess of grease in the wool.

DOCKING LAMBS

At this season we desire to call the attention of stockmen to the docking of lambs by proper methods as a means of protecting them against the loss of blood and life. The young lamb contains but very little blood at best and the loss of any of this meagre supply means a setback in the growth of the lamb and at times results in its death. Up until a few years ago it was customary to dock lambs with the knife with the result that from 1 to 2 per cent of them died and the larger ones were given a setback which resulted in the permanent loss of weight. There were on the market various devices for the docking of lambs but none of them was practical to use under ordinary range conditions. Fred A. Ellenwood, a progressive sheepman of Red Bluff, California, had perfected a docking chisel which he had long been using. An officer of the National Wool Growers Association secured a few of these docking irons and made a practical test of them by docking about 2,000 lambs under average con-

ditions. The result was so pleasing and satisfactory that Governor Gooding on whose lambs the test was made immediately adopted these irons as part of his standard equipment and became an earnest advocate of them. Since then we have been urging sheepmen to use these docking irons with the result that now 50 per cent of Western lambs are docked with the Ellenwood irons.

We have asked Mr. Ellenwood to have a supply of these irons made and he has promised to do so. He sells these irons three for \$5 and they will last for many years. Mr. Ellenwood has suggested that the National Wool Growers Association make these irons and sell them to the sheepmen, but on investigation we find that we could not handle them at the price he has been selling, so for the present we suggest that sheepmen buy them direct from Mr. Ellenwood. We make this explanation as a great many flockmen either write or wire us for these irons and the orders are delayed by our having to forward them to California.

PURE FABRIC LAW

A hearing before a committee of the House of Representatives on a pure fabric bill is now proposed for sometime early in March. Professor Marshall, our new secretary, will attend this hearing and urge the enactment of a pure fabric law, under which cotton and shoddy will be labeled when made up into garments. For nearly half a century the National Wool Growers Association has urged the passage of such a law, but so far without success. The stumbling block so far has been the fact that shoddy being itself pure wool and nothing else no way has yet been found to tell the percentage of it that is used in a garment. We hope, however, that this fact will not hinder the passage of such a law. Anyhow, there is no difficulty in distinguishing the percentage of cotton that is in woolen garments and cotton is a far stronger competitor of wool than shoddy. In 1910 the woolen and worsted industries of this country used 12½ pounds

of shoddy every time they used 100 pounds of wool but the consumption of cotton was very much greater.

We are not opposed to the use of either cotton or shoddy, both are legitimate fibers that have their proper places, but neither of them have a right to masquerade as wool as they are both inferior to its wearing quality.

Not long since we read a statement that charged the wool growers with favoring a pure fabric law because they thought it would raise the price of their wool, and that they were not so much interested in the consumer as they let on. Let us answer once for all that we want a pure fabric law solely because the consumer has a right to know whether he is paying for wool, cotton or shoddy.

It is the judgment of the writer who has made as thorough a study of this subject as anyone in this country that a pure fabric law will not in any way affect the price of wool. After the law is passed the same amount of both cotton and shoddy will be used as before. The only difference will be that the buyer will know exactly what he is paying for and our wool will not be held responsible for inferior service. We simply ask justice for all.

The pure fabric bills so far introduced substitute the name "virgin wool" for wool or all-wool. It would take us 100 years to teach the public what "virgin wool" meant. "Virgin wool" is a name already patented and it is doubtful if others could use it. Anyhow, the term "wool" or "all-wool" is good enough for the sheepman. Let's not confuse the issue by bringing in new names. If shoddy is called "shoddy" and wool "wool" we will be satisfied.

OLD FROZEN MUTTON NOT WANTED

Reports to the U. S. Bureau of Markets have it that 300,000 carcasses of telescoped Australian mutton, that has been in cold storage since the 1918 season are to be dumped into the New York market. Protests against the unloading of the British govern-

ment's excess wool holdings in Boston have been unavailing because there was no existing law to prevent it and none could apparently be passed. This cold storage mutton is another proposition. Existing laws prevent the holding of meat this length of time in the United States and they should prevent the evasion of the laws by holding the meat in storage outside of the country.

This product cannot help being an inferior one as the method of telescoping the carcasses during the war and the holding of the frozen meat the indicated length of time materially injure the quality. We want none of it here. It is questionable if it is fit for food. At any rate it would only reduce the number of lamb eaters in this country by the number that had partaken of it. If it is fit for food sell it to the starving central Europeans.

FALSE STATEMENT

The recent press reports intimating an endorsement by the National Wool Growers Association of a scheme to sell \$3,000,000 worth of stock in a growers' woolen mill company, to Colorado, Wyoming, Utah and Arizona sheepmen is without a foundation of fact. The National Association, at its annual convention in January adopted the following resolution which clearly indicates its stand upon such matters:

"Whereas, The country is filled with promoters and individuals seeking to sell their stock in various enterprises to wool growers and as means of promoting such enterprises, have sought the endorsement of the National Wool Growers' Association; and

Whereas, The officers of this association have studiously avoided endorsing any of these enterprises; therefore

Be It Resolved, That we commend the officers of the National Wool Growers Association for the stand they have taken, and recommend that the various state wool growers associations do likewise."

This is the second recent attempt to

use the associations' name by parties in no wise connected with it, for financial gain. Our members and subscribers are warned to pay no attention to claims of endorsement of stock selling schemes by officers or members of the national association, for all such are false. Moreover, any company making such claims would likely make false statements regarding the stock offered for sale, too.

BOSTON QUOTATIONS ON TERRITORY WOOL

	Shrinkage	Say	Scoured basis % Grease Price
Fine Staple	\$2.05	\$2.15	64 73c to 78c
1/2 Blood Comb'g.....	1.85	1.95	62 70c to 74c
3/8 Blood Comb'g.....	1.30	1.40	58 54c to 59c
1/4 Blood Comb'g.....	1.15	1.20	50 57c to 60c
Common & Braid.....	.70	.75	43 40c to 43c
Fine Clothing	1.75	1.85	67 57c to 61c
Fine Med. Cloth'g.....	1.65	1.75	64 59c to 63c

These quotations may be taken for a general guide only as variations in character and shrinkage of wool frequently affects its value to the extent of several cents a pound. Freight rates from the local point to Boston must also be taken into consideration. In normal years Territory wool will gain enough in weight going East to more than pay the freight.

THE WOOL MARKET

Fine Australian wool is worth in Boston \$2.86, Ohio delaine \$2.50 and Fine Staple Territory \$2.15 per scoured pound. South American and New Zealand Lincoln or crossbred wools of 44s to 46s or low quality, have sold for 50 cents per clean pound. This in brief represents the condition of the wool market. The Government's statement of the wool entering into manufacturing for January, which indicates the greatest consumption of any month reported to date, shows the reason. Of a total of 63,000,000 pounds manufactured during the month, more than 30,000,000 pounds was of the higher grades, Fine and Half-blood, while only 12,000,000 pounds was of the lower quarter and Lincoln grades. A similar condition obtains all over the world.

An Eastern worsted manufacturer

is credited with the statement that it was the war restriction cutting off the supply of crossbred wools suitable for khaki manufacture from civilian use that forced the millmen to turn their attention to the finer wools, and that dame fashion was compelled to follow, of necessity. It is now claimed that fickle Siren took the lead away from the manufacturers and lured them in over their depths, if not onto the rocks, in their quest of what has become the golden fleece. Possibly she may have been aided in this by the average discharged soldiers' desire to get as far away from khaki as possible.

But some are loath to believe in the manufacture admitted helplessness. If as the story goes, they guided fashion at the outbreak of hostilities, why can they not do so again? The millmen must be nearly, if not quite a year ahead of the retail trade in their styles and patterns of woollens and worsteds, next winter's heavy weight samples being largely ready at the present time, consequently it would probably take them twelve months to change fashions. Perhaps plans have already been laid for a change of style to the coarser fibred goods, the recent heavy buying by four large Eastern dealers at the recent British auction may presage this. If so, and something like this is certain to happen sooner or later with the present top-heavy market, the majority of the crossbred wools will be gathered up by dealers and millmen with as little fuss as possible, in order that they can be bought right. The values of these wools will largely increase after they have passed out of the growers' hands. Such a condition is not in accord with the ways of the God of "Things as they should be," but of that lesser Diety of "As they always have been."

URGE GOVERNMENT TO DISCONTINUE AUCTIONS

The present auctions of Government owned wools indicate that the demand of our market for wools of these lower grades are fully satisfied and to offer more of these wools at auction in this

country at this time means a large sacrifice of money to our Government and results in demoralizing the market for American grown wools, a year's crop of which we will offer on the market in the next few weeks. On behalf of the entire American wool industry we ask that no more Government owned wool be sold in this country until December 1, and as there is a demand for these wools in Europe we suggest that they be sold there.

NAT'L WOOL GROWERS ASSO.

FEBRUARY WEATHER ON WESTERN RANGES

By J. Cecil Alter

February was a rather mild month generally over the West, and live stock did well considering the general feed shortage; very few losses were reported, excepting possibly in parts of Montana and Wyoming where the month was much colder, and the desert range shortage was greatest. New grass was fairly general in the Southern tier of states, and it was appearing in the sheltered locations as far as the Canadian border by the end of the month, though in most states the feed shortage has not yet been greatly relieved, and more or less feeding continues. There is a splendid prospect for spring range quite generally as the soils are unusually well saturated; this moisture is also very beneficial on nonirrigated grain and hay, though a deficiency of mountain snows in several states threatens the summer irrigation water supply; this is probably most acute in California, and eastern Oregon.

Utah—The month was generally favorable on live stock in the middle and southern counties, but at the north stock continued poor, subsisting on scanty supplies of expensive feeds. There has been ample moisture on the winter ranges, February rainfall in the middle and southern counties giving a very good outlook for spring pasturage, and starting grass generally on the sheltered slopes. Additional precipitation in beneficial amounts came generally during the first few days of March. The winter grains are

in fine shape. The mountain snow stores though still rather deficient, were appreciably improved.

Nevada—February was a good month on live stock. Most animals were on range feed all month in the southern portion but more or less feeding was necessary at the north, and probably will be until late this spring. Mild weather and infrequency of storms, however, lessened the amount of feed consumed and permitted the maintenance of a fair to good condition of live stock generally. Ranch fed animals, and many large range flocks were reported to be doing exceptionally well at the close of the month. Range grass was coming on rapidly in sheltered locations at the south under the impulse of the warmer weather with ample rains late in the month. The mountain snow stores were materially improved, but were still deficient. Fifty per cent of the lambing is done in Clark County, the reported increase being 125 per cent.

Idaho—Excellent weather favored live stock and the work of feeding it, as temperatures were mild and storms not severe. Much sunshine permitted a great deal of farming work during the middle of the month, but the general snowstorm of the last ten days caused the suspension of this work. Lambing was in satisfactory progress at many points and live stock generally was in thriving condition at the close of the month. Fall sown grains have wintered well and the agricultural and range soils are generally saturated. Good rains and snows were general in the southeastern counties right early in March and early grass is starting on the lower southerly slopes.

Montana—Considerable live stock was turned onto the range to forage here and there early in the month, owing to the mild weather and the starting of small spots of new grass, because of the great need for utilizing native feeds. However, only minor sections of the range remained available because of subsequent snows. Many horses were lost due to poor range and the severity of the early winter in the north-central portion.

The moisture during the later part of the month, and the general snow which came during the first few days of March, has given the soils generally a fairly good soaking, improving the outlook for spring pasturage. The more recent storms, followed by cold weather early in March, has been temporarily severe on stock.

Wyoming—Ranges were exceptionally poor, feeds costly, and the herds and flocks are reduced to a minimum. The weather was as a rule fairly favorable on stock during the month, and where fed it did very well, except that some losses were persistently reported from the more northerly sections. Winter rye and wheat fields, which are in fairly good condition, have been pastured with profit in certain regions. The snow of the last ten days melted rapidly placing the soils in fine condition and greatly improving the outlook for spring pasturage. Moderate temperatures left the stock in fairly good condition, with some sheep dipping reported in eastern sections. Wintry conditions, due to more snow and cold weather during the first few days of March were hard on stock, but a great help to the dry farmers.

Colorado—February in eastern Colorado was dry and fine, with an increasing need for moisture, particularly in the northeastern portion; while on the western slope the snow cover and cold weather persisted, necessitating a continuation of heavy feeding. In spite of this care, some losses were reported. Heavy snows blocked the canyons and hindered lowland traffic late in the month. The milder weather was favorable on stock toward the close, but nevertheless losses continued in certain northwestern counties. The storms of the first few days of March were moderately heavy in western, but very light in eastern counties where needed most.

Western Texas—The weather, without exception, continued highly favorable to live stock over the Panhandle district during the month and the live stock and ranges generally were reported in good condition.

New Mexico—The snow had left the

lower lands and agricultural activity began rather early in the month, with the live stock generally prosperous under mild and moderately moist weather conditions. These conditions continued throughout the month, except that it was somewhat drier, later on. This favored grain seeding and general farming, and the warmth forced the growth of alfalfa and range grass.

Arizona—Fine weather prevailed early in the month for the growth of grass and the comfort of live stock, and local shearing began during the first decade. Feeding ceased early in the month and water was ample everywhere, though ordinarily there is more or less water hauling, for stock on the deserts. Fine rains, heavy in places, filled the reservoirs and streams to overflowing, causing many damaging floods during the latter part of the month. While this delayed agricultural operations the ranges were benefited and stock continued to do well.

California—Early in February pastures were poor and stock were being fed, with some suffering and losses reported; mountain snows were deficient and summer water shortages seriously threatened, though light rains were beneficial in some southern sections. However, general precipitation during the third week, and again during the first few days of March, were highly beneficial. This moisture improved the mountain snow supplies and was of material aid to the ranges and to agriculture generally, though much more moisture is needed, particularly in the interior

valleys of the central and northern portion. Grains, alfalfa and the ranges are doing fairly well since the rains.

Oregon—Moderately cold weather with some storms were reported early in the month, excepting only in the northeastern portion, but stock did well generally, and especially so when fed. Grass had begun to grow providing some feed, though the nights were as a rule cold. Lambing in sheds began during the second week, under favorable conditions, and continued the rest of the month. There was more or less agricultural activity, but streams were unusually low, and the land rather dry, notably so in the northeast. Some light but beneficial precipitation came to this region early in March.

Washington—The general snow cover disappeared early in the month revealing wheat dormant, but apparently in promising condition. Lambing began during the second week while it was still cold. Warmer weather later in the month brought forth more or less green grass, and stock entered March in fairly good shape.

FEEDERS STINTING ON RATIONS

Indisposition on the part of killers to pay for high finish has not only penalized choice lambs, but sent thousands to the shambles lacking flesh. Feeders are constantly on the alert in this respect and noting that condition was not a factor began picking the crop while still unripe, whereupon packers, realizing that they were

getting a lot of low-dressing stuff changed tactics mid-February, developing a wide gap between mediocrity and quality. This was responsible for an unreliable market on middle grades, packers buying for numbers at one session; for quality the next, marking prices up and down \$1.00 per cwt. on single sessions. Much of the time, however, finished lambs have not got what was coming to them measured by prices on less desirable grades. It is a cardinal principle with buyers to hold tops down even if making cost looked low on paper involved added expense on the books. J. E. P.

LONG FLEECES HEAVIEST IN AUSTRALIA TOO

"Tolgai," writing in the Pastoral Review, confirms the findings of the U. S. Sheep Experiment Farm at Dubois, Idaho, reported by F. R. Marshall at the recent convention, that the longer the wool the heavier the average weight of fleece. He says:

"Most owners are now agreed that the big, plain-bodied type of sheep return the most money per head taking everything into consideration. I had an opportunity lately of comparing through the shearing shed two types of wethers, one a dense, short-wooled, moderately wrinkled type, the others, big, plain-bodied, with long medium combing wool. The former, with 11½ months' wool, cut 8 lbs. 9 ozs., and the latter 10 lbs. 11 ozs., both running on the same country. I have also noticed lately up here a great number of woolly-headed sheep struck with fly in the folds about the eyes."

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SHED LAMBING IN YAKIMA VALLEY

Early spring lambing was well under way in the Yakima Valley, Wash., by March 1. Thirty thousand lambs arrived between February 25 and March 10, and 170,000 from range bands are expected by May 1. The February lambing, which is done under sheds, is popular because it enables the product to be put on the market by July. Some start the first week in February, and last year 350 carloads were shipped to Chicago, bringing as high as \$17.75 per hundred. About March 1 the following were lambing under sheds at various points in the valley: Archie Prior, 2,500; Herron & Prior, 1,500; Prior & Son, 3,700; Yakima Sheep Company, 2,500; Ellis Regan, 7,000; Thomas Smith, 2,500; Porter & Ross, 1,200; William Bucholz & Son, 2,500; T. J. Quesenberry, 3,600, and Coffin Brothers, 7,000. The increase was expected to average about 120 per cent, though some went as high as 140 per cent and Clarence

Brown of Cowiche claimed the record yield of four lambs, all of which lived, from one ewe. Shearing started in a small way late in February, but will not be general until the middle of March. Range lambs will begin to arrive about the same time. G. N. A.

FEW PURE BRED SHEEP IN DOUGLAS COUNTY, OREGON

Although there are 700 people owning 100,000 sheep in Douglas County, Ore., there are only one or two pure breeders in the country. As a result many breeds are represented in the bands there, but very few pure bred animals, Cotswolds and Shropshires predominate, with Merinos perhaps next. G. N. A.

FROZEN STUFF DID NOT HURT

Demand for fresh killed lamb carcasses at 30 to 35c per lb. has been broad all winter, packers having little trouble in getting these prices wholesale. The market has not been handi-

capped by a load of frozen stuff of which packers put away little last summer, that little having been taken out early and forced into distributive channels. From all sources comes word that the public is eating lamb, the course of the winter market demonstrating that a certain element of the population will buy it regardless of cost and both retailers and restaurant men are still exacting generous toll. Heretofore the public has refused to take the bit on such advances but on this occasion no hesitation has been shown.

2,000 Colorado Ewe Lambs

I offer for sale 2,000 Colorado ewe lambs dropped in May last year. For particulars address

HARRY WEILER
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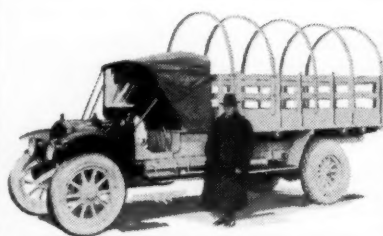
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NEVER THOUGHT OF THEM IN THAT WAY BEFORE

"With the exception of the dog there is no one of the brute creation which exhibits the diversity of size, color, form, covering and general appearance which characterizes the sheep; and none which occupies a wider range of climate or subsists on a greater variety of food.

"In every latitude between the equator and the Arctic, he ranges over the sterile mountains and through the fertile valleys. He feeds on almost every species of edible forage, the cultivated grasses, clovers, cereals and roots; he browses on aromatic and bit-



Utah Sheep Man Adopts White Truck

Because his transportation demands a motor truck of powerful endurance and absolute dependability, James S. Murdock of Heber City has adopted the White. It is giving him service over rough, steep mountain roads, carrying provisions and feed to remote camps—and through all kinds of weather.

With the sheep man, delay in transportation is costly, often disastrous. Hence he must have a motor truck that has proved its power to keep on the go in spite of every obstacle of distance, road or storm.

The White meets that demand entirely, and sheep men are recognizing it as the one truck that solves their special problem.

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ter herbs; he crops the leaves and barks from the stunted forest shrubs and the pungent resinous evergreens. In some parts of Norway and Sweden, when other resources fail, he subsists on fish or flesh during the long and vigorous winters and, if reduced to necessity, he eats his own wool.

"He is diminutive like the Orkney, or massive like the Teeswater. He is many-horned; he has two large, or small, spiral horns, like the Merino; he is polled, or hornless, like the muton sheep. He has a long tail, like our own breeds; a broad tail, like many of the eastern; or a mere button of a tail, like the fat-rumps, this discernible only by the touch.

"His coat is sometimes long and coarse, like the Lincolnshire; short and hairy, like those of Madagascar; soft and furry, like the Angola; or fine and spiral, like the silken Saxon. His color, either pure or fancifully mixed, varies from the white or black of our own country to every shade of brown, dun, buff, blue and gray; like the spotted flocks of the Cape of Good Hope and other parts of Africa. Several of the breeds of sheep are marked with such peculiarities as to be regarded by some eminent naturalists as forming so many distinct species.

"The general opinion, however, is that they all belong to one species and that the diversities of form, color and size which we find among them are the result of breeding, climate and other circumstances. As to the original stock of the sheep, some have supposed it to have been the mouflon of Europe; others the argali; and others still, with much plausibility, maintain that the sheep is the result of a mixture of several allied species; not, however, including any of the wild races now known.

"But, be this as it may, it is certain that the sheep was one of the earliest animals subjected to the sway of man; it is the very first of which we have any historical notice.

"Abel was a keeper of sheep. Abraham and his descendants, as well as most of the ancient patriarchs, were shepherds. Job had fourteen thousand sheep. It is said of Rachel, the favored

mother of the Jewish race: 'She came with her father's sheep, for she kept them.' The seven daughters of the priest of Midian came and drew water for their father's flocks. Moses, the statesman and lawgiver, who was learned in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, kept the flocks of Jethro, his father-in-law.

"It was to the shepherds, while 'abiding in the field, keeping watch over their flocks by night,' that the birth of the Savior was announced. The root of the Hebrew name for sheep signified fruitfulness, abundance, plenty; as indicating the blessings they were destined to confer on the human race. With the sacred writers, they were the chosen symbols of purity and the gentler virtues; they were the victims of propitiatory sacrifices; and, finally, they became the type of redemption to fallen Man. These may not be considered accidental allusions in a book whose every type is full of design.

"Nor has the sheep been less the subject and attention with other writers. Among these Homer and Hesiod, Virgil and Theocritus, introduced them with evident delight in their pastoral themes; while their heroes and demigods, Hercules and Ulysses, Aeneas and Numa carefully perpetuated them throughout their domains!

"The sheep is, indeed, absolutely without resource and without defense. The ram has but feeble arms; his courage is nothing but a petulance; useless to himself, inconvenient to others. The wether-sheep are still more timorous than ewes; it is through fear that they gather so often in troops; the smallest noise to which they are unaccustomed is sufficient to make them fly and get close together. This fear is attended with the greatest stupidity; for they know not how to fly danger; nor do they even seem to feel the inconvenience of their situation; they must have a chief who is instructed to walk first, and whom they will follow, step by step. This chief will remain by the rest of the flock, without motion, in the same place, if he be not driven from it by the shepherd, or the dog which guards them,

who, in fact, watches for their safety, defends, directs and separates them, assembles them together, and communicates to them motives not their own.

"But this animal, so timorous in itself, so wanting in sentiment and inferior qualities, is to man the most valuable of all animals and the most useful for both his present and future support. Of itself, it supplies our greatest necessities; it furnishes us with both food and clothing."—S. G. Goodrich, in *The Animal Kingdom*.

LAMBS IGNORE EXCHANGE RATES

Swine and cattle feeders had the condition of International Exchange rates thrown to him as the cause of lower prices for cattle and hogs, in fact these two meat producing classes fell to the lowest price level in several years past. In explaining the drop in prices, it was stated that foreign exchange in the United States was so low that exports of meats ceased entirely, and beef and pork had to depend on domestic outlet. But lamb and mutton, were not affected in price, as there has been no export outlet for ovine meat, in any quantity for years past. The American Soldiers in France received some mutton in 1918 but not in sufficient quantities to affect the sheep market. Years ago, England used American mutton quite extensively, but the special trade found its native sheep sufficient and frozen mutton from South America supplied the general demand of the United Kingdom. So it was that when foreign credit fell to a low ebb, there was no curtailment to be made in the outlet for lamb and mutton. Consequently fat sheep and lambs had no setback in price, in fact February prices were higher than in the same month last year, and the highest ever known in the second month of the year.

C. M. P.

SIDNEY DECEMBER REPORT OF NEW SOUTH WALES DROUTH

"When the drought began to eat into the vitals of the district, there were

1,700,000 sheep on its register. It is considered questionable if even the 700,000 sheep are left. Normally the district carries 80,000 beef cattle of the best class. Possibly 15,000 gaunt skeleton beasts still survive the slow starvation. Approximately another 25,000 were sent away to relief country in Queensland and on the coast. The lambing, it is hardly necessary to say, is a failure, and worse. After a couple of inches of rain in May a full spring lambing was generally aimed at. This has heaped disaster upon disaster. The lambs in most cases are not only dying almost as soon as dropped, but their weakened mothers go down also."

More recent press reports indicate that the drouth has been broken. However, the shortage in the coming wool clip has been placed as high as 30 per cent, due to the prolonged drouth and the quality is expected to be indifferent. Hunger fine and dusty wool is expected to be the rule rather than the exception.

EXCEPTIONAL SOUTH AFRICAN WOOL

A dollar and seventy-one cents a pound was paid in South Africa in November for nine bales of hoggets wool from the J. S. Minnarr clip of Grass-

dale, Graaff-Reinet. This wool was from sheep of Wanganella extraction and its production indicates that South Africa, as well as other countries, can produce wool that will compare favor-

Stockmen! Ranchers!

One of the finest equipped, modern, irrigated stock ranches in Montana. Horse Prairie adjoining the Big Hole. Produces, without cultivation, the finest stock fattening natural hay on earth.

NEARLY SIX THOUSAND ACRES

One-third cutting hay, three-fourths already irrigated, will when sage-brush is off.

THIRTY DOLLARS PER ACRE

Price includes sixty miles fence, water rights, ditches, adjoining national forest grazing permits, several section leases, splendid fourteen room brick, eight-room frame, five-room frame, five log houses, several barns, stables, garage, blacksmith shops equipped, ice houses, Delco electric light and power plant, Pelton water wheel.

GRAVITY SPRING WATER EVERYWHERE

Beautiful well stocked trout pond, boat, large stock scales, road grader, all implements, machinery, equipment complete.

RAILROAD STATION ON RANCH

About two thousand splendid stock cattle, band of fine sheep, and many well bred horses at market value with the place.

Write Secy. Chamber of Commerce, Butte, Montana

One cannot live on sheep and wool alone. After the year's clean-up, everyone from the herders to the owners demand a change, recreation; and besides recreation, women folks demand pearls, diamonds, wrist watches and new table silver.

For over forty years in Montana and Utah we have catered to those who want fine jewelry, watches and silverware, and we invite correspondence from any who cannot call in person.

We send selection packages at our own risk to responsible parties anywhere.

Leyson-Pearsall Co.
JEWELERS 236 MAIN ST.
SALT LAKE CITY

PERFECT EAR TAG



The Tag for Your Sheep

Perfect Ear Tags are so inexpensive that you can't afford to lose valuable sheep by allowing them to run in the pasture or on the range unmarked. Made of light weight aluminum, non-corrosive and non-poisonous. Easy to attach.

SALT LAKE STAMP CO.
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Send for Free Samples

Without obligation to me, send FREE Samples of PERFECT EAR TAGS and Price List.

Name _____
Address _____

SHEEPMEN

believe in pedigreed sheep and good Auto Tires. We offer for your first choice a registered thoroughbred tire in the

"Extra Tested Racine Country Road Fabric and Multi-mile Cord."

With Racines on your car, your tire troubles will diminish. We suggest the proper equipment in the Harness and Saddlery line to be the "Nigger Boy Brand."

**J. G. READ & BROS.
COMPANY**

OGDEN, UTAH

ably with the Australian product if care and attention is given to breeding and management. The average value of the entire clip including locks was \$1.24½ a pound.

The 1918 fleece of Mr. Minnarr's ram, Perfection, is said to have weighed 29½ pounds though of only ten months' growth. This wool was not over 60s in quality and the staple was four inches long. The belly wool measured two inches. This ram sold for 1,250 pounds.

The Wool Record of Bradford in speaking of this clip says, "The Grassdale clip may well be taken as a model by the wool growers of South Africa.

Breeders may be congratulated on the fact that they are getting away from the very fine 70s-80s quality wool, and are going in for a longer, deeper grown staple. It must not be thought that the writer does not appreciate 64s-70s wool. He recognizes their utility in the trade, but while the Grassdale clip is no more than 64s quality, it can be regarded as a typical South African wool, and if sheep breeders generally would follow the lines adopted by Mr. Minnaar, the future of South African wool is fully assured."

MONTANA SHEEP RATES

Open Letter to the Montana Railway Commission,
Helena, Montana.

Gentlemen:

The severe drouth which has prevailed throughout all of Montana to a more or less extent for three years, and particularly in 1919, has resulted in driving out of your state a large percentage of breeding stock, especially breeding ewes. It seems to me that some special railroad rates will be needed in order that Montana may again restock her ranges and farms. My understanding is that on account of average snowfall and average conditions of moisture, that your state is assured a very liberal supply of range feed during 1920. Unless breeding stock can be brought in from surrounding states it means that this

feed will be largely wasted.

As there is a great scarcity of breeding stock in most Western sections, such stock is going to command unusually high prices in 1920. If in addition to existing high prices, and the already high cost of operation, your stockmen who desire to again enter the live stock industry are forced to pay the regular prevailing rates for transporting live stock, I believe it will greatly hinder many of these stockmen from again entering the stock business and will result in serious economic waste of forage.

Montana sheepmen are already attempting to buy breeding ewes in Idaho, Wyoming and particularly in Oregon. I hope, therefore, that your commission will intercede with the Interstate Commerce Commission for the establishment of a special rate on breeding stock, and particularly ewes and rams for the season of 1920.

Very respectfully,

S. W. McCLURE,
Secretary.



Fill your leisure hours with the pleasures of a Sonora phonograph—the instrument which won highest score for tone quality at the Panama-Pacific Exposition.



Plays all makes of disc records perfectly without extra attachments.

We can ship a Sonora Phonograph to your home.

Robinson Bros. Music Co.
"Born with the Century"
Two Stores
134-136 State Street
Provo, Utah Salt Lake

WOOL POSITION OF UNITED KINGDOM.

Control of Australasian wool by the British government will cease on June 30, 1920, and efforts are being made to dispose of the wool involved in the purchase by the end of 1920, according to a report of the American consul general at London. A program was drawn up some time ago by the ministry of shipping and the wool council providing for monthly shipments of 240,000 bales from Australia and about 60,000 bales from New Zealand. So far, more wool is arriving in Great Britain than there is machinery to absorb it or storage accommodation for it at the wool ports. Provision has been made for direct shipments to Antwerp, Dunkirk, Boston, Genoa, and Japan, but the great bulk of the wool will be sent to England, where it will be sold by auction to British and foreign buyers.

In order to place all wools on the market at the earliest possible moment, practically a continuous series of sales will take place this year. Beginning with a short series on January 12, ten auctions in all, most of them lasting three weeks, will be held in London during 1920. Ten sales will be held at Liverpool also, and as conditions warrant auctions will be conducted at northern wool ports.

The finer grades of wool are most in demand. On this subject the London Post has the following to say:

"In April last, when the government resumed the sale of wool by auction at fixed issue prices, values for finer grades at once advanced, and they have maintained an almost uninterrupted upward tendency ever since. In view of the famine in wool which had previously existed, it was thought that manufacturers would be ready to take what ever was offered. At first there was a scramble, but speedily the dominating feature of the wool market became the insistent preference for cloths made from the finer qualities, and the general refusal of the coarser and less fashionable grades. This characteristic has applied to the overseas market as well as to those at home.

even the impoverished European countries demanding the best qualities of raiment. * * * Even in the textile districts themselves the working classes are content with nothing less than clothes of the best material.

The greatly increased spending power of large sections of the community in Great Britain is no doubt responsible for this preference, but a singular factor is the same tendency on the part of foreign countries, as reflected in the bidding at the wool sales. The better the quality the keener the demand, and for the higher the prices paid in proportion. For instance, while the December prices for 46s were 2.70 per cent above the April quotations, 48s were 20 per cent higher, 50s were 28.57 per cent, 56s were 42.86 per cent, 64s were 74.28 per cent, 70s were 72.98 per cent, and 70s and 80s super no less than 78.57 per cent dearer. The last three grades, which in April realized 70 pence, 74 pence, and 84 pence (\$1.40, \$1.48, and \$1.68) a pound, in December brought 122 pence, 128 pence, and 150 pence (\$2.44, \$2.56, and \$3), respectively.

LO! THE POOR ELK?

Recent statements that the elk herds are now starving in the Jackson Hole section of Wyoming are not in accordance with the facts, and are resented by the residents of that section, who offer to co-operate with the state and federal government in any way requested to help carry the elk through the winter.

About 8,000 elk came to the elk refuge in Jackson Hole to be fed in December, says the United States Department of Agriculture, but conditions have improved since then, so that on January 15 only about one-half that number remained about the feeding grounds, the others having gone back to the hills.

Drought Reduced Forage.

The severe drought through Wyoming and Montana during the summer of 1919 so reduced the growth of forage on the range and the production of hay on the ranches that the outlook for the great elk herds in and about

MONTANA EWES FOR SALE

About 3,000 2-3-4 year-old bred ewes

About 200 5 year-old bred ewes

About 400 yearling ewes

Cotswold and Rambouillet Crossed. In fine condition. On hay all winter. Now at Nampa, Idaho.

Great Falls National Bank
Great Falls, Mont.



Registered Hampshires

Breeding Ewes, Yearling and
Ram Lambs, crated or in car lots

A. W. Rucker, Rucker's Rest
MT. MORRISON, COLO.

IMPORTED SHEEP

Ridgecrest Farm

Having had years of practical experience in the handling of both purebred and range sheep, during which time I have handled thousands of rams comprising practically all breeds used in the Western range country, and having recently acquired one of the most desirable and conveniently located farms for the handling of purebred sheep in the vicinity of Soda Springs, I feel abundantly able to furnish what you want in Imported Sheep.

Will make personal selections for any orders received. Write me what you want.

H. L. FINCH

Soda Springs, Idaho.

A. NICOLSON, Shepherd.

Lincoln---RAMS---Cotswold

We are offering one car of Lincoln Ewes from one to three years old, both imported and home bred. Also Lincoln and Cotswold Stud Rams.

Also one carload of Lincoln and Cotswold Range Rams.

R. S. ROBSON & SON
Denfield, Ontario, Canada

Knollin-Hansen Company

Pocatello, Idaho.
P. O. Box 478.

Ranch Headquarters, Soda Springs, Idaho.

Breeders of
Registered Hampshire, Oxford and Romney Sheep.

Shorthorn Cattle.
Berkshire Hogs, and
Bronze Turkeys.

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

Messrs. A. J. Hickman & Co., Halse
Grange, Brackley, England (late
of Egerton, Kent).

Exporters of all breeds of stock, draft horses, beef breeds of cattle and show and breeding flocks of sheep a specialty. You can buy imported stock cheaper through us than in any other way, and we hope to get your inquiry at once, so that we can fit you out before this country is skinned of good stock, as it soon will be now that the war is over.

A. J. KNOLLIN

Pocatello, Idaho.
Box 478.

Breeder of Pure Bred
Rambouillet,
Cotswold,
Lincoln and
Shropshire Sheep,
Belgian Horses.

Serviceable rams of above breeds and a few Shropshire ewes for sale at reasonable prices. Also a few young Belgian stallions, bred from imported stock.

SHEEP RANCH FOR SALE
Of 3,520 acres, 3,200 fenced with hog-tight fence, with plenty of stock water. 3½ miles from main line of railroad. Will sell cheap to adjust a partnership matter. Address C. W. Hartley, 411 Judge Bldg., Salt Lake City, Utah.

the Yellowstone Park and the live stock in that region was serious for the coming winter. The situation affecting the elk became still more critical when severe snowstorms and low temperature began the last of October, nearly two months in advance of the usual time. It was evident that the 850 tons of hay available for feeding the elk on the winter elk refuge in Jackson Hole, and the small supply in the possession of the state game commission at that point, would be wholly inadequate to meet the situation and save the appalling loss, which might reach as high as 8,000 or 10,000 animals. To meet this emergency the state game warden of Wyoming accumulated about 500 tons of hay, and the Secretary of Agriculture authorized the Biological Survey to use part of its general appropriation to meet the emergency by purchasing 573 tons of hay in addition to the 850 tons which it had on hand. There is now available for use in the Jackson Hole section nearly 2,000 tons of hay, which Reservation Warden Nowlin, of the Biological Survey, in charge of the winter elk refuge, considers will be sufficient to carry most of the elk of that section through the winter.

As still further assurance, the people of the Jackson Hole section have informed a representative of the Biological Survey that should more hay be required later in the season they will see that it is provided. This action on the part of the stockmen is a generous one, in view of the great need of all the hay available for the use of live stock. In fact, large numbers of live stock have already been removed from that region in order to forestall heavy losses from lack of feed.

Northern Herd Threatened.

At the beginning of winter the critical situation of the southern elk herd was duplicated for the northern elk herd, which was forced out of the Yellowstone National Park by the same storm which drove down the southern animals in October. The National Park Service promptly made an emergency purchase of nearly enough hay to carry these animals through the

winter and is now engaged in securing the additional amount needed.

If popular magazines would investigate a little farther before setting up a cry to heaven about the starvation and slaughter of the elk eastern readers' hearts strings would not needlessly be overstretched.

GERMAN TEXTILE SITUATION.

Because of the frequent assertion that the wool trade of the world will be materially affected by textile conditions in Central Europe, we print the following from German Ministry of Economics report:

"During the war raw materials were supplied only to those textile mills which would work the most economically. At the present time, however, the whole industry is again regularly provided with raw materials through an autonomous central body organized in 1918. Considered from the standpoint of the producers, the situation of the industry is not unfavorable. The shortage of raw materials is not as great as the manufacturers feared it would be. At first a prohibition was issued against the exportation of manufactured and semi-manufactured goods in order that the needs of the domestic market might be satisfied. Later on certain exceptions were allowed for the purpose of improving the foreign exchange situation, which made it desirable that we should export as much as possible. Owing to the general "selling out" of German goods, however, it became necessary on December 21, 1919, again to issue a temporary prohibition against exportation. At the present time the textile mills of Germany are working on the average 30 to 40 per cent of their capacity. They are suffering somewhat from the shortage of coal.

"The remaining army stocks will soon be sold out and there will be no opportunity to offer the consumers any textile wares at low prices.

"The cotton industry is producing about 25 to 30 per cent of its normal output. The imports of cotton have not increased as rapidly as the American press reports would seem to indi-

cate. The figures mentioned by the Americans have not been reached by far.

"The woolen industry still holds stocks large enough to employ the mills for some time if properly distributed. Domestic production supplies only 7 or 8 per cent of the raw wool needed in normal times. The domestic prices have risen to the international level. This is not of any special importance as far as consumption is concerned, but will, it is hoped, stimulate domestic production.

"The linen industry is wholly dependent on domestic flax.

"In the immediate future the question of financing will be the chief problem of the textile industries. Foreign credits will be needed but the industry must rely chiefly on increased production. The textile industries must seek to produce articles of high value for only in that way will it be possible to increase exportation and stimulate the domestic production of raw materials."

GOOD DELAINE SHEEP

The other day I visited the flock of Delaine sheep kept by Alfred Smith of Pilot Rock, Oregon. Mr. Smith has 5,000 pure bred Delaine ewes of which 600 are registered. This is probably the only remaining flock of Delaines in Northwestern states, and certainly it is the largest flock of registered Delaines in the United States. If a single flock of this breed was to be maintained it is fortunate that it is this flock for it is our judgment that these Smith Delaines are the best in America. In point of size they are larger than any we have ever seen and represent a real mutton type. They are not the kind that produce a lot of grease and very little wool but a lot of wool with only the needed amount of oil. The flock of registered ewes that we saw will average fourteen pounds of long staple combing wool of superb character. Much of this wool runs over three inches in length and carries all the softness and character of the best Delaine wool. Over 90 per cent of this wool will grade as comb-

ing and is today worth about 80 cents per pound in Boston.

Mr. Smith has some 400 Delaine rams to sell this year. Fifty of these will be reserved for the Salt Lake Ram Sale and the balance will probably be sent to Texas.

S. W. McClure, Oregon.

SNOWFALL LIGHT AT FT. BENTON

The snow fall has been light, making range conditions good. We are feeding blue joint hay and cake and will continue to do so until April. GAYTON ARMSTRONG, Saco, Mont.

For Sale

9,000 Fine Wool Ewe Lambs

out of the shearing corral March 10, f. o. b. western Idaho.

These are big-boned, well-bred lambs which will weigh 80 pounds or better. For further information write or wire:

HALL & FENN

Livestock Brokers

Ogden, Utah

Exceptional Sheep Ranch For Sale

4,189 acres in Bitter Root Valley, Montana. Two miles from town of Darby and Northern Pacific Railroad. Controls large amount of summer range in adjacent National Forest. Over 400 acres under ditch with six large mountain streams. Lies in solid body and adjacent to forest reserve, and only large body of cheap grazing, close to town and railroad obtainable in the Bitter Root. Barns, sheds, shearing pens, all ready for business. A real bargain and worth far more than the low price indicates. For quick sale, \$11 per acre, very easy terms. Come see it.

W. P. RICE COMPANY, 5 Coulter Block, Hamilton, Mont.

Mt. Pleasant Rambouillet Farm



OUR 1920 RAMS

are now ready for market. Special prices on early delivery.

JOHN K. MADSEN

Phone No. 111

PROPRIETOR

P. O. Box 147

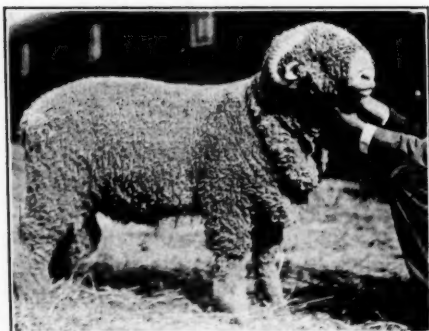
MT. PLEASANT, UTAH.

WYOMING YEARLING EWES FOR SALE

**2000 Crossbreds
1000 Rambouillets**

These ewe lambs now being wintered in Colorado and New Mexico. Will contract for delivery any time between June 15 and September 30. Address

O. S. KEYSOR
P. O. Box 58, Nora Visa, New Mexico



One of My Stud Rams

C. H. CRAIG
Lowden, Walla Walla County, Wash.
Breeder of Pure Bred and Registered
RAMBOUILLET SHEEP

Baldwin Sheep Company

Hay Creek, Oregon

Breeders of Registered
and Range

Rambouillet Sheep

Carlots a Specialty

GOVERNMENT SHEEP FILM READY.

A motion picture film dealing with sheep on the farm has recently been completed by the film laboratories of the United States Department of Agriculture in co-operation with the Bureau of Animal Industry. The film is now available for use by county agents, county or state sheep breeders' associations, agricultural colleges, and other department or co-operative workers or agencies.

The film is in three sections and four reels. About forty-five minutes is required for the showing of the whole production.

The subject treated in the first and second reels is a year with the flock on the farm, beginning in the fall at the time that the ewe flock should be culled prior to breeding, and carrying it on through until the lambs are sold. Each seasonal practice is brought out and educational points are featured. The third reel deals with the co-operative marketing of wool and lambs, and the fourth reel with the slaughtering of a mutton sheep, dressing the carcass, and then cutting it up for meat consumption.—News Letter.

NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER WOOL GROWERS WANTED.

For some reason the November and December issues of the National Wool Grower are missing from the files of the library at the Washington State College. We have been asked to replace these but have no extra copies. Will some Washington subscriber who does not care for these issues any longer mail them to the Librarian, Washington State College, Pullman, Washington, and do us and that institution a favor.

CONCERNING WOOL MARKETS

A reader asks, "Would you kindly state in the Wool Grower whether the wool market of the United States is based on the London market?" The London wool market is normally the largest in the world as a large part of

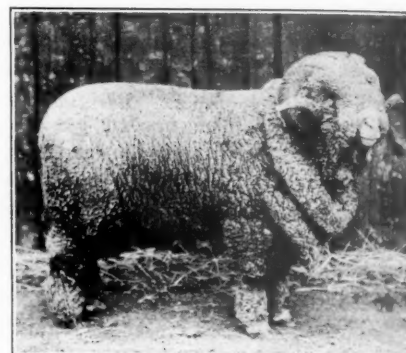
Breeding Ewes For Sale

One Band Crossbred Ewes, one to four years old.

One Band High Grade Hampshires, one to four years old.

These sheep have good wool and have been well wintered. They are bred to begin lambing the 5th of May. Large southern Montana raised and will be money makers for the purchaser.

For Particulars, Call on or Address
J. E. MORSE
Dillon, Montana



Our \$3000 Ram

Bullard Bros.

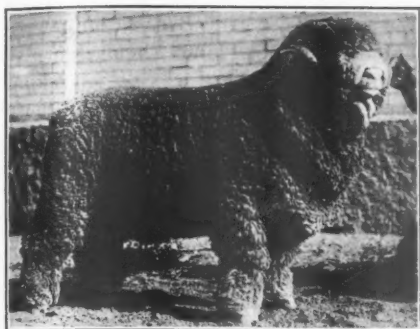
Woodland, Calif.

Breeders of

Rambouillet Sheep

We are breeding a big, heavy-wooled type of Rambouillet and make a specialty of the Bullard fleece—a long staple white wool of uniform crimp. Woodland is on the main line between Sacramento and San Francisco. We invite you to visit our flock.





One of My Stud Rams

CALIFORNIA RAMBOUILLETS

My Rambouillets are large, smooth and well covered with heavy fleeces of long white wool. They are bred in a high, dry country and are very hardy. I have 2000 one and two-year-old rams for this season. If you visit California, call and see my flocks. My prices are reasonable and my rams will suit the range country.

CHAS. A. KIMBLE,
Hanford, Cal.



One of My Stud Ewes.

the Colonial clip from Australia and New Zealand is sold through this market. Early in the war, before this country became involved in the struggle, Boston surpassed London for one year in tonnage of wool sold, but the old order was restored through the British government taking over the Australasian clip until June, 1920. Because of the size of the English market, and the fact that buyers normally attend the London auction sales from all parts of the world, it naturally exerts a marked effect upon other wool centers. All stated periods series of auctions sales are held in London in which wool can be put up for sale and sold for its actual value. Ordinarily no such auctions are held in this country, the domestic clip changing hands by private treaty and at levels often known only to the buyer and seller. For this reason, too, London prices are looked upon as more or less of a standard by other less important wool markets, influencing rather than controlling their levels. During the war Government restrictions, rates of exchange and other less important factors have kept London and Boston prices apart in many instances and even in peace times somewhat similar conditions operate toward the same end.

MY FAITHFUL DOG

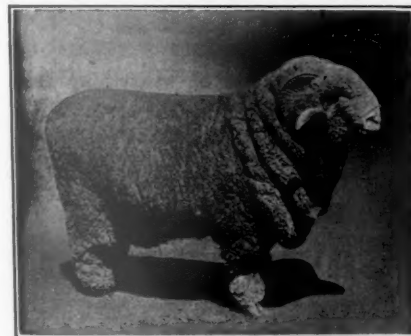
J. Alfred Taylor

My faithful collie dog is dead and never more her yellow head will rest upon my knee. No more she'll run with tail a-wag to cheer me as I homeward lag at close of toilsome day. The soft, brown eyes that gazed at me have closed in sleep—the debt we all must pay. My faithful collie dog ne'er lied nor sought to do one ill; she helped the children in their play—but now her voice is still. No more she'll chase the rolling ball or grab the swinging stick, no more she'll jump from child to child with action sure and quick. * * * And you, who never knew my dog, may think these lines ill-penned. I am sincere—I drop a tear—I mourn a faithful friend.—Our Dumb Animals.



**R. A. JACKSON RAMBOUILLET
AND STOCK FARM.**
DAYTON, WASH.

Breeders of Rambouillet Sheep for
range and stud. Sold in lots to suit.



"SAN PETER"—Sheared 51 Pounds
at head of W. D. Candland's flock
Mt. Pleasant, Utah.
Ewes and Rams For Sale For 1920



Rambouillets

5 Black Registered Percheron Stallions,
two and three years old.

W. S. HANSEN
COLLINGTON, UTAH



HOTEL UTAH

SALT LAKE CITY

ROOMS WITHOUT BATH
\$1.50 and \$2.00 PER DAY
WITH BATH \$2.50 and UP.

"The very best of everything at
sensible prices"

HOME COMFORT Camp Wagon



Popular with herders on all Western
Ranges

More Room, More Convenience, More
Durability. Write for Descriptive
Circular.

Manufactured and sold by
Sidney-Stevens Implement Co.
Ogden, Utah

Cold Pressed Cotton Seed Cake
The Ideal Sheep Feed

Baker Cotton Oil Company
Hobart, Okla.

BRITISH, AUSTRALIAN AND AMERICAN SHEEP AFFAIRS

"The idea of holding the Royal Agricultural Society's show in different centers annually has its advantages from an educational point of view, as it brings the show to the farmers. In Australia the Royal shows are held in the state capitals, where very fine permanent buildings are always ready for the reception of stock and industrial exhibits. The result is that the stock at Sydney and Melbourne are exceedingly well housed. In addition, we have large arenas, and entertainment is provided for the public. Over 100,000 people have passed through the turnstiles at a Sydney Royal in a single day.

"The sheep exhibits are not considered strong at the Australian Royals. We have, in addition, the State Sheep Breeders' shows, and the non-competitive sheep for the annual sales. Some of our best breeders are content to offer sheep for sale annually, and do not exhibit at shows. In reality, a more representative collection of Australian Merino types may be seen at the annual sales at Sydney and Melbourne.

"The Merino is essentially a wool sheep, and in judging, the fleece comes in for the closest scrutiny. Nevertheless, we do not overlook conformation, and much progress has been made in body weight in recent years. The natural growth of the wool is not interfered with, and sheep are exhibited as close to a full twelve months' growth of fleece as possible. There are classes for housed Merinos as distinct from the purely grass-fed sheep, which are penned practically direct from the paddock. As the British breeds are essentially mutton sheep, flesh production, early maturity and conformation are all-important.

"British breeds in Australia pastured under conditions suitable to their natural environment grow more and better wool than they do in England, but they fall away in body weights. Our farmers are not such masters of the art of feeding. Around the sheep pens at the Cardiff Royal Show, we Australians were astonished

at what is termed 'the show trim' of the exhibits. The British long-wool breeds do not lend themselves to trimming, and there was no mistaking the natural conformation of these sheep; but the Romneys and Downs were transformed by the barbering art into animals of faultless symmetrical outline.

"We have classes for trimmed Down sheep at the leading Australian shows and also for untrimmed, but the practice of trimming is not popular. It was evident whilst watching the judging at Cardiff, that very little attention was paid to the wool covering of the Down breeds, and as these sheep were trimmed down to half an inch of wool on the back in the majority of cases, they might just as well have been exhibited shorn clean. It is said that trimming does not deceive a good judge, which is all the more reason why the practice should be discontinued.

"It should be sufficient to put sheep into the pens clean, nicely docked, square on their feet, and in good fat healthy condition. The fleece, whether of six or twelve months' growth, should not be interfered with artificially. Sheep are bred for utility, and should be exhibited as naturally as possible. At the Smithfield meat markets one has seen young home-grown mutton carcasses almost perfect in shape, with very heavy solid flesh, and no waste of fat for the retail butcher.

"From actual measurement I found the fleece of a prize winner. The details, which are typical of the amount of trimming done to other sheep in the same class, are as follows: Six inches of wool on chest and brisket; six inches on arm, tapering to two at the knee; six inches over the shoulder; six inches on the flank; five inches on the belly; two and a half inches over the wither, and as little as one and a half inches on the top of the rump and loin. What this is intended to do is obvious; but can any sheep breeder honestly support such a practice except with the excuse that everybody else trims? Some breeders are almost world-famed for the honest dealing and the excellence of their sheep, and

if they should discontinue the trimming practice I think all the smaller breeders would follow gladly.

"The washing of the Cotswolds and the artificial coloring of some of the Down breeds seems trivial. The Suffolk is naturally a beautiful sheep, with its clean-cut black points; yet it is made to appear even prettier for show by coloring the fleece a terracotta red. Does not the coloring powder so impregnate the beece that the true characteristics of the wool are not revealed? We want none of those practices in Australia. I did not see all the sheep judged, but I never saw a ram or ewe turned up for a thorough examination underneath. It is the first place we examine in Australia.

"British breeds continue to be imported into Australia, and our men are seldom disappointed with the sheep forwarded. Some Ryelands were recently sent to New South Wales to the order of the Department of Agriculture. This breed is practically unknown in Australia. We prefer white-faced sheep to black ones, as in crossing we wish to avoid the admix-

ture of black with our pure white wools.

"The Romney Marsh is a great wool and mutton sheep, and I noted that in the judging at Cardiff, a great deal of attention was paid to the wool. Some years ago Romney wool was described as rather straight fibred and harsh, but today both in Australia and England, the Romney fleece is full of character, dense, well grown, silky, and bright.

"I was very favorably impressed with the wonderful size of the Lincolns and Romneys, particularly the yearlings of these breeds, even admitting that much of the size and early maturity were due to what goes 'down the neck.' For perfect conformation and carriage no sheep surpasses the beautiful champion Border Leicester exhibited by Murry & Son, of Biggan, Spittall. This sheep's measurement round the girth was exceeded only by one inch by the biggest Lincoln in the show, and the Lincoln had the advantage of more wool.

"The Dorset Horn has given excellent results for lamb raising in New South Wales. The breed matures

early and consequently loses its attractiveness after a couple of weeks, but it can withstand great heat, is a ready breeder, and a great hustler in time of scarcity. Where is the old Bakewell type of English Leicester—that low set, compact, short-necked, fleshy and fine-boned sheep which made the name for the crossbred Canterbury lamb in New Zealand years ago? The English Leicesters of today are bigger boned, longer necked, and heavier woolled than those old English Leicesters, showing a dash of Southdown."

These views of an Australian, traveling in England, as they appeared in a British textile paper, have a delightful freshness in the way they are expressed even though some of the problems discussed are old ones from the point of view of American breeders and show yard competitors. The attendance figures at the Sydney Royal are a revelation. An attendance of 100,000 people will tax the capacity of most American fair and show accommodations.

Our Merinos are usually shown with

The Results of Advanced Engineering

WHILE the performance of the Marmon 34 may seem exceptional, it is only what might be expected of a car that is scientifically constructed and refined through three years of wide use. Such examples as these are common:

One Marmon owner remarked at the completion of a 4,200 mile tour, "Not even a screw driver was taken from the tool case and the engine never missed a shot."

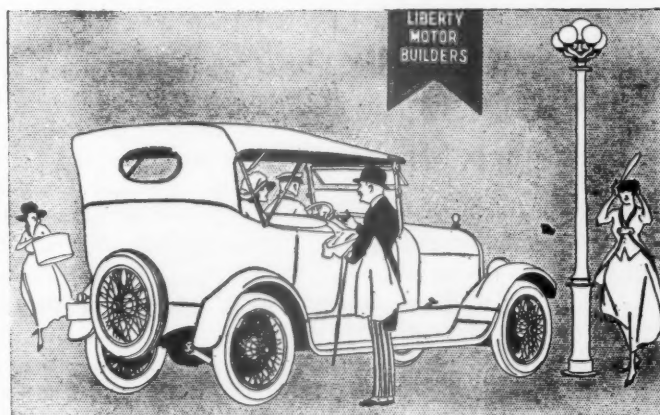
A wealthy woman, after intimate experience with four Marmon Cars, recently purchased her fifth.

The president of a large textile company made business trips totalling 9,846 miles in his Marmon 34 with a replacement record of only one spark plug

130-Inch Wheelbase—1500 Pounds Lighter.
18 to 16 miles per gallon—40% to 60% more tire mileage

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Manufactured by Marmon & Harney Company
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SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH



LINCOLN DURABLE Sheep Marker

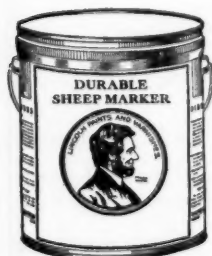
Made to meet the requirements of the practical wool grower who demands a branding liquid that will give the maximum protection to his flock.

Lincoln Durable Sheep Marker produces a brand that lasts throughout the entire season. No need of the expense of a mid-season branding and no loss of sheep because of faded or washed out brands.

LINCOLN Durable Sheep Marker

is furnished in distinctive colors that are bright, clear in tone and attractive, i. e., Red, Black, Green, Blue and Yellow.

Sold by Lincoln Paint Dealers



**Strevel-Paterson
Hardware Co.**

Distributors of
Lincoln Paints and
Finishes.
SALT LAKE CITY,
UTAH

not less than twelve months' wool too. If the lambs were older they would have longer fleeces. This is along the same line of thought as that which prompted a breeder at a recent ram sale to say, "Well, he's only a yearling," in defense of his short fleece, as compared to those of some of the aged rams.

The author of the article quoted said that as little or no attention was paid to the wool on the Down breeds at the Cardiff show and as it was shorn down to within half an inch of the skin "the sheep might as well have been shorn clean." It is at least questionable if the exhibitors would agree with him. Our experience has led us to believe the wool might have been longer elsewhere. His later discussion proves this.

We saw this brought out in a striking manner when a class of Animal Husbandry students were passing upon some fine wool rams. What they lacked in experience most of them made up in application to the job on hand, and the fact that the wool "grew longer just back of the withers" was soon common knowledge. If a barbered sheep has one and one-half inches of wool over the rump and six inches over the shoulder a removal of this blanket would pay havoc with its show ring appearance.

To be sure ochre obscures the quality of the fleece. Its original purpose was to cover up black fibre in the wool. We don't want the practice in America either, but it is here.

COUNTY LIBRARIES

The United States Bureau of Education recently compiled statistics which show that 2,170 of the 2,964 counties in the United States do not contain a public library of 5,000 volumes or more. This is not astonishing when we are told that the libraries of the country receive an income of only \$16,500,000 while an adequate income would be six or seven times that amount. But an active movement is on foot for the establishing of county libraries throughout the entire country—the opening up of a complete li-

brary system to the sixty million or more Americans who live on farms or outside of the big cities. Then every farmer and his family, no matter in how remote a place he makes his home, how difficult to travel are the roads, or how small his community may be, can have books delivered to him at his door.

This movement is being fostered by the American Library Association. Through its enlarged programs it hopes to aid materially in the general campaign for Americanization and to further the county library system so that books will be accessible to the dwellers in the smallest communities.

The county library plan, in brief, is as follows: It is proposed to establish at the county seat or in the largest town in every county in the United States one central library, stocked with an up-to-date collection of books and pamphlets, giving the best and latest information on subjects of special interest to farmers, and also carrying a wide variety of reading matter

Shaggy, Sickly Sheep



Worms in sheep cause thin, sickly animals with shaggy wool. Remove these worms, and they will be healthy, heavy animals. Blue Devil Worm Chasers are guaranteed to remove these worms. Afterwards the animals will pick up weight

rapidly, and the quality of wool will be greatly improved. The method of giving capsules is so simple that anyone can do it.

MONEY BACK—TRIAL OFFER

If Blue Devil Worm Capsules fail to remove the worms in your sheep, and if the animals do not improve in health to your absolute satisfaction, we will cheerfully and promptly return the purchase price.

Price, Prepaid, \$6.00

Complete outfit of 100 capsules, jaw spreader, capsule injector, with complete instructions.



Prices for Extra Capsules (only)

25 Capsules \$1.50	200 Capsules \$10.00
50 Capsules 3.00	500 Capsules 21.00
100 Capsules 5.00	1000 Capsules 40.00

For larger or smaller quantities send for price. We also make Red Devil Worm Capsules for Hogs. Send for Circular 19.

CHARLES M. HICK & CO.

Dept. 177 N. State Street, Chicago

of general interest and fiction. In communities of any size in the county, branch libraries will be maintained of similar nature. The county library also will lend books to any number of deposit stations in the county, so that the smallest community therein, no matter how remote or inaccessible, will have a library of its own. Deliveries will be made by trucks or book wagons to country stores, toll-gates, post offices, school houses, private homes, or wherever the deposit stations are maintained, and upon request new collections will be sent out in exchange for the books on hand. In this way every farmer will have access to the entire collection. The expense of the service is to be met locally, by county taxation; the rate to be governed in each case by the needs of the county—but limited to a small assessment. In California, the state in which county library service has reached its fullest development, considering the great advantages afforded to the individual and to the community the small expenditure is readily seen to be an investment which will bring returns that cannot be estimated in terms of dollars and cents.

SHEEP STOCKS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

The annual returns of crops and live stock have just been issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. The total number of sheep on June 1, 1919, was estimated at 3,530,345, a decrease of 3.1 per cent compared with the figures for 1918, the greatest decline being seen in sheep "under one year," in which section the decrease is 5 per cent. The returns for England and Wales and Scotland were published some months ago, and from the official figures it would appear that the total number of sheep in the United Kingdom on June 1, 1919, was 25,046,604, a decrease of 1,918,922 compared with the 1918 total, and a decrease of 3,920,891 compared with the figures for 1913.—The Wool Record.

National Wool Grower \$1.50 a year.

Hinie Klecker Sheep Commission Co.

—We Buy and Sell Sheep Exclusively—

612-24 LIVE STOCK EXCHANGE

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

THIS SPACE RESERVED FOR MONTPELIER STOCK YARDS GRAZING PASTURES, AND OTHER STOCK YARDS OPERATED BY LEARY & WARREN CO., LESSEES.

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Salt, like every other commodity, is produced by different processes and in many different grades. CAPELL SALT is produced from the rich brines at Salduro—in the heart of the desert—and the process used ensures a clean, sanitary product with the minimum of moisture.

Repeat orders are the best evidence of satisfied customers. Our books show that "once a user, always a booster." Put your salt requirements up to us. We CAN satisfy!

CAPELL SALT COMPANY

Salt Lake City, Utah.

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Oldsmobile
ECONOMY
Truck

The Fastest Selling Truck In Utah

A. E. Tourssen has disposed of 90 Oldsmobile Economy Trucks in 90 days. It is an all-around duty truck, making speed trips with capacity loads at low cost. Built to stand hard usage. Rides easily on rough roads. It is

The Ideal Truck For Ranchmen

Furnished with body types suitable to the woolgrower's needs on farm and range. Equipped with 35x5 Goodyear Cord Tires, Electric Lighting and Starting—distinctive Oldsmobile features. Let us show you one of these great economy trucks.

A. E. TOURSSEN

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Salt Lake City

Wasatch 2858

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS, NUT SIZE PEA SIZE AND MEAL

We call the attention of feeders to emergency freight rates on feed which will expire March 31. Also to the possibility of increased rates. We have a few cars of the 43 per cent protein nut cake at \$62 f. o. b. mill for prompt shipment. If you need cake or corn during lambing, write or wire us. Cottonseed cake is at lowest price of last year.

COLLING BROKERAGE CO.

Frank T. Collins, Manager

(Across from Cullen Hotel)

Direct representatives of the Mills

FOR SALE

10,000 head of good Rambouillet, bred ewes ranging from two to five years old, bred to Rambouillet and Corriedale bucks. These sheep shear 10 lbs. Will contract for April delivery. Due to lamb May 5; 1,000 coming yearling Rambouillet and Corriedale ewe lambs; also, 310 Rambouillet and Corriedale bucks.

Write me for prices and further information.

THOS. F. ARNOLD
Rapid City, S. D.

FOR SHEEP DIPPING AT A PROFIT USE

Kreso Dip No. 1

NON-POISONOUS — NOT INJURIOUS. Instead of injuring the fleece, as is often the case with lime and sulphur, it has a beneficial effect—cleansing and stimulating. **KRESO DIP** insures a **BETTER and MORE PROFITABLE CROP OF WOOL**, as well as improving the health of your sheep. **USE KRESO DIP FOR POULTRY, HOGS AND CATTLE**—Write us for free booklet and prices.

**Schramm-Johnson
DRUGS**

5 Busy Stores Salt Lake City

LIVE STOCK LOSSES ON INTERMOUNTAIN FORESTS

Losses of live stock from disease on the National Forests of the Intermountain district during 1919 amounted to 254 head of cattle, five horses and 1,084 sheep. These figures, compiled from the reports of the Forest Supervisors show a decrease in cattle and horse losses of 110 head and an increase of 580 head of sheep over the 1918 figures. The heaviest individual loss was that of 890 head of sheep in the Humboldt Forest in Nevada, from Blue bag and snotty nose.

Poisonous plants took a toll of 2,528 cattle, twenty-seven horses and 5,917 sheep. Slightly fewer cattle and horses were the victims of poisonous plants in 1918, but the loss among sheep from this cause during 1919 was very materially reduced from that of 1918. Larkspur is the plant which causes the greater portion of this loss. Larkspur eradication upon the scale contemplated proved impossible last season, partly for lack of men to supervise the work, partly because the scarcity and high cost of labor prevented the stockmen from co-operating extensively. However, larkspur was eradicated from 1,657 acres in the National Forests during the year, making a total of 3,580 acres grubbed since the work began, at a cost of \$5.50 per acre. The stockmen have stood about half this expense. A resultant saving in cattle of \$34,000 annually, is estimated, on the basis of average previous death loss and valuation of \$50 per animal.

From other and unknown causes the Forest officials report losses during 1919 of 368 cattle and horses and 5,784 sheep. This represents a reduction from 1918 losses of 1,000 cattle and horses, and nearly 5,000 sheep.

Predatory animals destroyed 118 cattle, five horses and 16,454 sheep on

the Intermountain Forests. In 1918 a total of 270 cattle, three horses and 21,813 sheep were reported destroyed by coyotes, bear, wolves, and mountain lions. In spite of the campaign that has been waged against them, predatory animals still constitute one of the worst enemies of the Intermountain live stock industry.

WOOL CONSUMPTION IN 1919.

The consumption of wool in the United States during 1919 amounted to 627,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, or about 5¾ pounds per capita. This is 113,000,000 pounds, or 15 per cent less than was used in 1918. The decrease is attributed in part to the fact that the 1918 consumption was unusually heavy in order to meet the demands of war, and in part to the inactivity of the industry during the early part of 1919, because of the cancellation of government contracts, serious labor disturbances, and the readjustment to a peace basis.

The decrease is confined wholly to the medium and coarser wools, the decrease in these grades being so pronounced as to offset a marked increase in the consumption of finer wools and a slight increase in the consumption of carpet wools. Of the total amount used, 34 per cent was fine, 18 per cent half blood, 16 per cent three-eighths blood, 16 per cent quarter blood, 4 per cent low, 11 per cent carpet, and 1 per cent of which the grade was not stated. The range in 1918 was 22 per cent fine, 16 per cent half blood, 17 per cent three-eighths blood, 30 per cent quarter blood, 8 per cent low, and 7 per cent carpet and grade not stated. The consumption according to class combing relating to the worsted division and clothing relating to the woolen division of wool manufacture, appears practically constant for the two years, the percentages for 1919 being, combing 69 per cent, clothing 19 per cent; for 1918, combing 70 per cent, clothing 23 per cent.

The proportion of home-grown wools used in 1919 was greater than the preceeding year. Forty-eight per cent of the amount used in 1919 was

ATTENTION WOOL GROWERS

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Solicits wool shipments for direct sale to the mills. Always sold subject to shippers consent.
LIBERAL ADVANCES. BEST OF REFERENCES.

domestic and 52 per cent foreign, compared with 40 per cent domestic and 60 per cent foreign for 1918. The figures arranged, according to states show Massachusetts far in the lead with a total consumption of 226,185,679 pounds. Pennsylvania occupies second place with 76,518,829 pounds, and Rhode Island third with 65,277,132 pounds.

The increase in consumption of the finer wools of limited supply, and the decrease in consumption of the medium and coarser wools of more abundant supply, reflect the preference of the public for goods of fine wool manufacture and the comparatively light demand for the less fashionable and less expensive goods made from coarser wools. The impression prevailing just after the signing of the armistice—that, in view of the wool famine existing during the war, a ready market would be found for whatever was offered in wool textiles—has been shattered completely.

Although the demand for the coarser grades has been falling off recently, and prices have been receding somewhat, the prices of these wools are still approximately 170 per cent above those of 1913, the fine wools show an advance of approximately 300 per cent, while the rise of the general average of all commodities is very much less than that.

HEAVY LINCOLN WOOL

At the 1917 Salt Lake Ram Sale, Mr. Butterfield sold three Lincoln ewes carrying twenty months' wool. He purchased back the wool from these three ewes and shipped it to New York for the manufacture of dolls' wigs. The three ewes sheared 94 pounds of wool, which brought net \$75.75. Four pounds brought \$3 per pound; five pounds brought \$2 per pound; thirty-nine pounds, brought \$1 per pound and forty-six pounds brought 32 cents. The total was \$75.75 or \$25.25 per ewe.

S. W. McClure.

National Wool Grower \$1.50 a year.



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WOOL SHEEP PELTS WOOL

Your WOOL AND SHEEP PELTS are MORE VALUABLE to you when you let US sell them direct to the Manufacturers and Wool Pulleries for you on commission, for you get the FULL VALUE of them. You KNOW what YOU have to PAY us and WE know what we are to receive for our SERVICES. There is no speculative margin. You get the FULL MARKET, we get our commission. Your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS are sold on the market like your Live Stock and you have found the commission way the BEST in that, WHY NOT in selling your WOOL and SHEEP PELTS? Ship your wool and sheep pelts now to us and let your returns and our services speak for themselves. Shipping tags furnished free. Correspondence solicited.

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Courtesy and helpfulness to growers of stock. If your business needs financing communicate with us.

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Cullen Candy

Is Utah's newest and finest line of confections.

Dealers are now supplied in Utah, Idaho, Wyoming and Nevada. Ask for it.

In Salt Lake you can always buy it at the Cullen Hotel.

STATE OWNED RAILWAYS AND DROUTH LOSSES

That 1,000,000 sheep had died of the drouth in the west of New South Wales was the statement of an inspector reported in the December issue of the Pastoral Review, who also reported that there were no lambs this season. The money loss in sheep alone was estimated at 3,500,000 pounds. At that time a number of the stations there had been abandoned. Commenting further upon the above loss, the editorial in which this information occurred stated that 40 per cent of it could have been avoided by the construction of light railroad lines. The state owned railroads are then flayed by the editor:

"Unfortunately, however, our Governments do not build lines as a rule for the good of the settlers, unless sufficient votes can influence the members. This is where Australia has been cursed by State ownership of railways. In a thickly-populated country, and where lines have already been largely constructed, there may be some reason—which is not apparent, however—why the State should own all the railways, and certainly there would be some sense in the State owning the trunk lines for military purposes. In a country such as Australia, though, as regards feeding lines, and communications which no Government could afford to construct, private concerns as in Canada, Argentina, and the United States, the three most prosperous countries at the present time, should be allowed to construct as many lines as they like, and land concessions should be made them. They cannot take the land away. They are the best immigration agents, they give enormous employment, they make for the prosperity of the settler, and they give work to a country's rising generation, such as engineers, surveyors, and overseers, a class which at present has to go out of Australia to get decently-paid employment. State ownership of railways has been an absolute failure. It fails to construct lines, it gives a very inferior service, it makes no progress, as witness the mis-

handling of live stock and merchandise, and the failure to construct good roads by which to approach existing lines. Above all, it is exempt from all municipal and other taxation, to the detriment of the towns and cities of the Commonwealth. Without competition nothing else could be expected."

We feel very much the same way in this country after Government control.

High cost of feed has exerted a repressive influence on shearing operations at the big feeding stations around Chicago. Up to March 1st only a few lots of shorn stuff had reached the market. Shorn lambs sold at \$16.50 to \$17.50 and fat shorn wethers at \$12.00.

A Good Fitter and Shepherd Wanted at Once

APPLY TO
JOHN K. MADSEN
Mt. Pleasant, Utah

Stock Ranch and Sheep FOR SALE

About 1,440 acres deeded land, price \$30,000, with about 96,000 acres leased summer and winter ranges, all in a body; no trailing. Finest range in Wyoming, and the only range in the state where sheep, excepting lambs and bucks, will winter out without feed of any kind.

This outfit consists of 10,000 breeding ewes out of the shearing corral, about April 25, at \$20 per head. 1,500 yearling ewes at \$14 per head. 65 head registered Rambouillet yearling bucks, \$90 per head. 350 head both fine and coarse wool bucks, no broken mouths, \$30 per head. 20 head work horses, \$125 per head. 50 head saddle horses and range horses, \$50 per head. 4 Holstein milk cows and one Holstein bull, \$100 each. 8 sheep wagons, \$125 each. 2 3/4 wagons, \$100 each, and 4 2 1/2 wagons, \$75 each. All saddles, harness, machinery and pack outfits will be lumped off at \$1,500, and they are worth double the money. 3,700 of those ewes two-year-olds, balance threes, fours and fives, no broken mouths; will shear 12 pounds. The owner has been in the business for over thirty years and has decided to take a well earned rest. Address.

G. W. FRENCH
Riverton, Wyo., Box 567

SHEEP INDUSTRY OF URUGUAY

With 11,472,871 sheep, this branch of the live stock industry in Uruguay assumes an importance second only to cattle. The fact that practically every ranch makes a practice of handling sheep and cattle together makes it possible to spread this activity throughout the country. The table shows the relative extent of the pure bred industry in 1917.

Number of Pure Bred Sheep Registered in the "Asociacion Rural del Uruguay" in 1917

Breed	Rams	Ewes	Lambs	Total
Devon L. W.	4	25	6	35
Hampshire	17			
Lincoln	238	358	173	769
Merino	223	1,319	569	2,111
Romney-Marsh. 190	331	132		653
Grand total	672	2,033	880	3,585

In the sheep sections of both the Montevideo and the Salto exhibitions last year large numbers of excellent specimens were exhibited and at the Salto exposition particularly, there was a very large sale of breeding stock. The general practice is to send from 50 to 300 ewes and rams to the show. The best of these are shown in pen lots of ten. After the awards have been made, the value of the stock belonging to the winner is greatly enhanced and it brings relatively high prices. An opportunity is thus afforded for the visitors to secure improved breeding stock from camps which specialize in the raising of sheep.

Pure bred rams and ewes are imported regularly from England; one lot of five rams exhibited at the Salto show being sold for 500 pesos each (approximately \$525 United States currency).

With more and more attention being directed toward wool, many of the ranches are crossing Rambouillet and Merino sheep on the larger-framed native Romney-Marsh and Lincoln. It seems logical to assume that in the future it will be found practicable in Uruguay to use much the same system as has been employed for many years in the Western wool-producing section of the United States: viz., that of producing the crossbred wool and mutton type of sheep.

CULLEN HOTEL

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

FRED J. LEONARD, Mgr.

Headquarters for Sheepmen

More Sheep bought and sold in the Cullen Hotel than in any hotel in the United States.

Rates \$1.00 and up

WE SELL THROUGH DEALERS ONLY

Well-informed Wool Growers Insist On

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Standard 4 lb. Jute Oversewed

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Paper Fleece Twine

Factories at San Francisco, Cal.; Portland, Oregon.

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Established 1873

Resources \$14,000,000

McCORNICK & CO., Bankers

Salt Lake City.

We are especially well equipped to handle accounts of Western Stockmen.

W. S. McCornick, President.
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of Federal Reserve Bank. Accounts of growers of sheep are invited.
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KRESO DIP No. 1

(Standardized)

KILLS SHEEP TICKS

and other parasites.

For the treatment of sheep scab, mange, ringworm, etc.

Helps the rapid healing of cuts, scratches, and common skin troubles.

**A DIP THAT DOES THE WORK
WITHOUT INJURY TO THE
ANIMAL OR FLEECE.**

EQUALLY GOOD FOR ALL LIVE STOCK.

Kills parasites; prevents disease; easy to use; efficient; economical.

**Kreso Dip No. 1 is for Sale
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Write for free booklets on the care of sheep and all livestock.

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DETROIT, MICH.

**Kreso Dip No. 1
Blacklegoids
Germ-Free Blackleg
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CAN BE PROCURED
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DRUGS

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SPANISH SHEEP POPULATION

Because Spain was the birthplace of the Merino sheep, its flocks will always be a matter of more or less interest to shepherds throughout the world. Stock raising is carried on throughout all parts of the kingdom but climatic conditions mark off two fairly distinct zones.

The northeast provinces, including the Basque provinces, Santander, Asturias, and Galicia, have a moist climate producing abundant pastures. The rest of the peninsula is characterized by dryness. The first of these regions is characteristically the cattle-raising section. In the second, sheep raising is more prominent. The totals of sheep reported for the years 1912 to 1918, inclusive, are indicated in the following table, compiled from the Anuario Estadístico de España, 1917, for the years 1912-1917; the statistics for 1918 are official figures furnished by the Generation Association of Stockraisers:

Year	Sheep
1912	15,829,954
1913	16,441,407
1914	16,128,039
1915	15,994,608
1916	16,012,277
1917	17,227,019
1918	18,700,556

Of the 17,277,019 sheep reported in the country in 1917, 16,045,238 were on the dry lands the scant vegetation of which could not be used to such good advantage for cattle raising. They represented 1.3 head per hectare (2.47 acres), or 1,028 head per 1,000 inhabitants in the region. It is estimated that of the 16,045,238 head in the important sheep-raising part of the country, 7,990,528 were brood ewes, 6,257,642 were lambs, and 1,797,068 of other classes.

The first years of the war did not result in a decrease of the numbers of sheep within the country, the reported total rising from 15,994,608 in 1915 to 18,700,556 in 1918.

There does not appear to have been a killing off of sheep to satisfy a demand for extra meat supplies in the war zone.

The export figures showed no material change in 1914 and 1915 and in later years the prohibition of the ex-

port of animal products prevented an increase. As a result the numbers of sheep is up to prewar figures.

SHEEP IN PARAGUAY

Sheep have been present in Paraguay for many years and now number 600,000 head. Originally they were imported from Peru and most of the creole stock now found in the country are descendants of the old Merino stock. Through in-breeding and lack of attention they have degenerated in type, form, and wool, although they appear to be a good foundation stock. The market for mutton is entirely local, and thus is very restricted. It is possible to handle the wool through Argentina, although the down-river freights make the profit much less than wool of the same grade from Rio Grande do Sul and Argentina. The wool is short and of fairly good quality. The introduction of a few Lincoln and Rambouillet rams on several of the ranches has resulted in a very noticeable improvement.

IDAHO'S FEBRUARY LAMB CROP PROMISING

Around Gooding, Shoshoni, Jerome and all through the irrigated sections of Idaho the lambs are coming fast and strong. All indications point to a heavy lamb crop. The elegant weather has struck this part of the state just right.

The wool here is exceptionally good, too, this year with lots of life and plenty of grease. Untinted feeding has been largely responsible for this.

Lots of sheep are changing hands at good prices, from \$16 to \$20. Many lambs were contracted awhile back at 14 cents for fat stuff and 13 cents for feeders. Two outfits are reported to have contracted 60,000 head on this basis. Growers are holding firm in their demands for wool and none is reported moving.

There is more moisture in the ground than at this time last year and what snow is in the mountains is well packed.

DECREASE IN WOOL SUPPLY

Wool holdings on December 31, 1919, were 624,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent, or 105,000,000 pounds less than that held on September 30, 1919. That the commercial supply is evenly distributed is indicated by the fact that on December 31, 1919, manufacturers reported holdings of 244,000,000 pounds, and dealers 242,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent. This should not be taken to indicate that dealers owned the quantity reported by them, for while they held practically one-half of the stock upon which there were no restrictions, it is evident that a considerable portion of it was being stored by them and being held for shipping instructions.

Although the wool supply seems rather large, when referring to the total figures, it is not considered more than a comfortable reserve supply which should be carried in this country at all times to meet any emergency in case the regular importations of wool were interrupted.

The government's holdings of wool have decreased materially since last year. The wool purchasing quartermaster reported that on December 28, 1918, the total stock of wool in the possession of the government, spot and in transit, was 313,746,502 pounds and estimated the quantity of wool in dealers' hands not yet billed to the government as 70,000,000 pounds, making in all 383,746,502 pounds, compared with 98,352,000 pounds on December 31, 1919. This clearly shows that the government released its wool holdings as quickly as possible in such quantities as the market would readily absorb through public auctions throughout the year.

The British government in carrying out its proposed plan to liquidate its wool holdings sent to this country, 18,939,000 pounds of grease wool and 731,543 pounds of scoured wool which was reported by the representatives of the British government as being held in this country as of December 31, 1919.—Market Reporter.

National Wool Grower \$1.50 a year.

UTAH-IDAHO LIVE STOCK LOAN CO.

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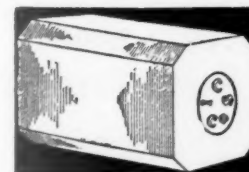
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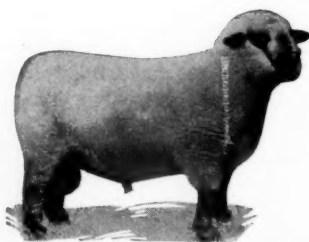
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HEAVY CONSUMPTION OF WOOL DURING JANUARY

The present year promises to establish a record for wool consumption, if the amount consumed in January is an indication. According to figures of the Bureau of Markets, United States Department of Agriculture, 72,700,000 pounds of virgin wool, grease equivalent, were consumed by manufacturers in the United States in January, compared with 38,200,000 pounds for the corresponding month in 1919 and 65,100,000 pounds in January, 1918.

The amount consumed was more than the monthly average for either 1918 or 1919 and higher than any month since May, 1918. The largest percentage of wool used was fine, which has a high grease content and is, no doubt, partially responsible for these high figures. At the same time it continues to reflect the public's insistence for fabrics composed of fine wools, the consumption of fine wool being the largest reported for any month since the inauguration of the monthly wool consumption report by the Bureau of Markets.

The percentages of grades used are as follows: Fine, 33 per cent; $\frac{1}{2}$ blood, 18 per cent; $\frac{3}{8}$ blood, 17 per cent; $\frac{1}{4}$



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The best mutton sheep. Evidence; the highest priced car mutton lambs ever sold in the world was a car of Hampshires. The price was 42 cents a pound live weight, having beaten all previous records by \$7 per hundred. When you want sheep you want Hampshires. When you want Hampshires let the American Hampshire Sheep Association send you a dandy little booklet and list of live breeders.

Write Comfort A. Tyler, Secretary,
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blood, 17 per cent; low, 3 per cent; carpet, $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and grade not stated, one-half of one per cent. These percentages show the continued demand for fine wool and may explain why Ohio fine delaines in the Boston market have sold recently at \$2.50, scoured basis, while 40s to 44s, which are South American low wools, are being purchased on a basis of 50 cents, clean.

The January consumption according to condition was: Grease, 52,024,458 pounds; scoured, 8,973,394 pounds, and pulled, 2,062,010 pounds.

REPORT OF WOOL ENTERING INTO MANUFACTURE, JANUARY, 1920

Class and Grade	Totals: Grease, Pulled and Scoured	
	Pounds Jan., 1920	Pounds Jan., 1919
Fine		
Combing:		
Domestic	9,239,290	3,529,815
Foreign	7,145,108	5,217,449
Clothing:		
Domestic	2,313,037	979,040
Foreign	2,039,671	990,417
One-half Blood		
Combing:		
Domestic	5,864,450	2,549,335
Foreign	2,987,952	1,926,368
Clothing:		
Domestic	1,867,999	666,688
Foreign	565,755	194,256
Three-eighths Blood		
Combing:		
Domestic	5,029,089	2,358,860
Foreign	2,939,356	865,073
Clothing:		
Domestic	1,869,687	798,453
Foreign	962,558	308,419
One-quarter Blood		
Combing:		
Domestic	3,885,611	2,209,786
Foreign	5,074,652	3,283,733
Clothing:		
Domestic	1,139,978	878,307
Foreign	906,996	730,894
Low or Lincoln		
Combing:		
Domestic	158,919	135,649
Foreign	1,380,589	1,130,660
Clothing:		
Domestic	101,851	85,593
Foreign	212,583	56,850
Carpet		
Combing, foreign	3,596,439	1,403,735
Filling, foreign	3,587,527	2,122,582
Grade Not Stated		
Domestic	190,765	141,967
Foreign	—	10,041
Total:		
Domestic	31,660,676	14,333,493
Foreign	31,399,186	18,240,477
Grand total	63,059,862	32,573,970